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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE THIRD BATTLE OF MANILA.

OVER nine months ago, on May 1, Admiral Dewey destroyed Admiral Montojo's fleet and occupied the harbor of Manila. On August 13, the day after the peace protocol was signed, the Spaniards surrendered the city of Manila after a short attack on land and sea from United States forces under General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. On the night of February 4, a third battle of Manila began, but this time between Filipino adherents of Aguinaldo and the forces under command of General Otis, United States military governor-general. The next morning, with the cooperation of Admiral Dewey's guns, our troops drove back the Filipinos with severe slaughter. The advantage gained was followed up by later successful engagements, possession of the water-works six miles from the city was secured, a dozen suburban villages were burned for safety, and within three days of the outbreak of hostilities Aguinaldo had asked for an armistice and a conference. General Otis, however, declined to answer the request. Reports of casualties gave a total Filipino loss estimated at 4,000; American loss, 292. Fighting continued at intervals throughout the week, the most important success being the capture and occupation of Iloilo, the second city of importance in the Philippines, held by the insurgents.

The American lines, extending for some seventeen miles from the bay on the north around Manila to the bay on the south, are said to have consisted of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, Third Artillery, and Tenth Pennsylvania under command of Brigadier-General H. G. Otis; the First South Dakota Infantry, First Colorado Infantry, and First Nebraska Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Hale, both brigades being supported by Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery, under command of General McArthur; the First California Infantry, First Idaho

Infantry, First Wyoming Infantry, and First Washington Infantry, under Brigadier-General King; the Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Infantry, and First North Dakota Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Ovenshine, both brigades supported by the Sixth Artillery Division, commanded by General Anderson. While Governor-General Otis has about 18,000 troops at his command (including about 3,000 regulars), it is stated that only 13,000 went into action. The force of the Filipinos was estimated at 20,000.

From the account of the fighting cabled to the New York *Sun* we take the following:

"The fighting was not the result of any aggression on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of the two native soldiers who refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged their passage of his post. These two natives advanced to the outpost of the First Nebraska Regiment, who are stationed to the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance. The sentry again called upon them to halt, and, as they paid no attention to his order, he leveled his rifle and fired upon them. The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was a part of a preconceived plan.

"No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos who were occupying blockhouse No. 7 fired a gun, which was evidently a signal for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska Regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was upon this regiment that this first attack was made.

"Immediately after the firing of the signal-gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskans, but they were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought that they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were grievously disappointed, finding that the Americans were ready for any contingency."

The account cabled to the New York *Herald* says:

"The most extreme point inland occupied by American troops was the camp of the Nebraska regiment, at Santa Mesa, where the first fight began at a quarter before nine o'clock last Saturday. The Nebraska outposts challenged and fired on an insurgent company, which was advancing into the neutral zone. Soon afterward the whole insurgent company was advancing into the neutral zone. It was not long before the entire insurgent line on the north of the city began a heavy fusillade. This charge was concentrated on the Nebraska camp, which became untenable. Orders were given for the regiment to open fire. Springfields flamed in the half-moon all about the camp. The enemy's Mausers gave no flash."

"The fighting spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all the outposts. Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable. They responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied the trenches that they had been digging for some time past in plain view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

"In the mean time Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his fire would have been as dangerous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy the cruiser *Charleston* and the captured gunboat *Callao* should take a hand in the game. At daybreak these two war-ships took up positions and opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later

the monitor *Monadnock* was ordered to attend to the Filipinos to the south of Manila. The positions of the enemy were accurately located, and the war-ships poured a heavy fire into them. It is reported that the losses of the natives by this bombardment were very heavy.

"The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This morning they commenced a vigorous advance all along the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be denied, and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction. The Americans maintained steadily their advance, driving the enemy from and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Santa Mesa, and Lomia.

"While the fighting was proceeding in the vicinity of Manila there was great excitement among the residents of the city. The natives were wildly excited, and had it not been for the splendid police system established here by the Americans there would have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong hand on the natives and prevented any very serious trouble. There were several cases of natives attacking American soldiers in the streets. Three Tagals who tried this game were shot and killed. . . .

"The firing continued through the night at occasional intervals. It was resumed this morning, but was in no way as heavy as it was at the beginning of the engagement. At noon the firing of the enemy slackened off, the Filipinos being apparently demoralized by the extremely heavy losses inflicted upon them."

Associated Press correspondence contained these particulars:

"The terrible loss of the Filipinos in the recent fighting may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one rice-field on Monday, near Pasas, and that 87 were interred between Paco and Santa Ana. A converted river-gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebrakes and died there.

"The Americans are working hard in their efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering Filipinos into the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that some members of the hospital corps have made the discovery that there are several women, in masculine uniform, and with hair cropped, among the dead.

"The chief of the Ygorrotes, the Filipino natives who fought so fiercely in the face of our artillery fire with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital suffering from a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery, and was ignorant of its effects, until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorrotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorrotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north."

From the first of the proclamations issued by Aguinaldo and referred to in General Otis's reports (censorship of press dispatches is maintained at Manila), we quote:

"I order and command:

"(1) That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken, and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

"(2) That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war.

"(3) That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls, and that Congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guaranty, resulting from the declaration of war."

Of the second proclamation it is said:

"Aguinaldo issued a proclamation yesterday (Sunday) saying that the outbreak of hostilities was 'unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans'; referring to his manifesto of January 8, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation, and the 'constant outrages and taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans,' and referring to the 'useless conferences,' and 'contempt shown for the Filipino government,' as proving a 'premeditated transgression of justice and liberty.' He also refers to the former losses of the

Filipinos, but says 'slavery is bitter,' and calls upon them to 'sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity.' He insists that he tried to avoid, as far as possible, an armed conflict, but claims that all his efforts 'were useless before the unmeasured pride of the American representatives,' whom he charges with having treated him as a rebel 'because I defended the interests of my country, and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions.' He concludes by saying: 'Be not discouraged. Our independence was watered freely by the blood of martyrs and more will be shed in the future to strengthen it. Remember that efforts are not wasted that ends be gained. It is indispensable to adjust our actions to the rules of law and right and to learn to triumph over our enemies.'"

Special attention is attracted by the utterances of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, owned by the President's friend, Mr. Kohlsaat, which advocates treating the Philippines as we are pledged to treat Cuba. That paper says:

"The slaughter at Manila was necessary, but it was not glorious. The entire American nation justifies the conduct of its army at Manila because only by a crushing repulse of the Filipinos could our position be made secure. It will also sustain any steps that may be necessary to make Manila invulnerable to like assaults in the future.

"But the conscience of the American people will not tolerate the slaughter of Filipinos in a war of conquest.

"We do not seek their land. We do not want to replace the yoke of Spain with one bearing the more merciful and just label of the United States of America.

"If we could we would order our army and navy back from the Philippines, contenting ourselves with such a naval depot as would prevent our ever again being caught in the dilemma which forced Dewey to take refuge from Hongkong in the destruction of Montojo's fleet and the capture of Manila.

"But to-day the peace of the Orient will not permit our immediate retirement from the Philippines. We are the successors to Spanish sovereignty there, the guardians of the islands from the rapacity of foreign nations and in a broad sense the trustees of civilization and peace throughout the islands.

"This is the 'White Man's Burden' which Dewey achieved for us, and which has been thrust upon us by the impotent oppression of Spain and the semi-barbarous condition of the Philippines.

"The path of duty and national honor in the Philippines is a narrow and perilous one. We can see the end, which should be the establishment of an independent Philippine republic. But the way to that end is involved in doubt and difficulties which ought not to prove insurmountable.

"We can only keep our conscience clear by keeping the end always in view and working toward it with patience and honesty.

"But we want no repetitions of the battle of Manila.

"Let the President proclaim the purpose of the United States to be pacification with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands. Let him summon the chieftains of the principal sections of the country to a council to devise some system of home rule until the Filipinos are able to assume all the obligations of government.

"Let him announce that we have no intention of annexing Asiatic territory, and that the pledge of Congress as to Cuban in-



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—The Journal, Detroit.

dependence will be the pledge of the American nation to the Philippines."

Filipinos Must be Taught Obedience.—"The Philippines are ours to-day, and we have to choose between honor and disgrace in the policy we adopt concerning them.

"As for Aguinaldo and his co-conspirators, we shall be wise to treat them without mercy. So long as they are permitted to keep up the comedy of an independent organization, so long we shall be a laughing stock and the bedfellow of disaster. With the kindest of motives we have paltered with them for too long. They are treacherous, arrogant, stupid, and vindictive, impervious to gratitude, incapable of recognizing obligations. Consideration is construed by them as fear. Politeness and amiability appeal to their contempt. Centuries of barbarism and subjection have made them merely cunning and dishonest. We can not safely treat them as our equals, for the simple and sufficient reason that they could not understand it. They do not know the meaning of justice and good faith. They do not know the difference between liberty and license. They have no place in our scheme of government, and will not and can not have until generations of freedom and protection shall have shed light upon their minds.

"We must look to our sovereignty in the Philippines now. We must dismiss all thought of optimistic propagandas, awake from visions of Utopia. These Filipinos must be taught obedience and be forced to observe, even if they can not comprehend, the practices of civilization. And to that end every resource at our disposal, every energy we can command, should be employed without thought or hesitation."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Trouble Could Have Been Avoided.—"Now that the insurgents have begun hostilities against the Americans nothing remains but to make them recognize the strength of our military and naval forces. Regard for national prestige demands that there be no yielding to them. But the fact remains that all this trouble could have been avoided. The insurgents in the Philippines would have been as tractable as the insurgents in Cuba, if assurance had been given them that the United States would not prevent their acquiring the independence which they desire. . . .

"The friends of the American soldiers now at Manila, and especially the friends of the volunteers, have a right to feel indignant that those men have been kept there so long under conditions exposing them to attack. The volunteers enlisted to fight against Spain. But the Spanish war has, practically, been over for nearly six months. Yet the troops are kept at Manila and are compelled to risk their lives in battling with people who a year ago were hardly so much as known in the United States."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

How Far Shall We Go?—"The Administration's reasons now for assuming control of the Philippines are exactly opposite to those first advanced. We could not abandon the Filipinos then lest Spain wreak her vengeance upon them. We won't abandon them now, because we intend to chastise them ourselves. We must take up the task that we forced Spain to relinquish. The insurrection that began under Spanish rule must be suppressed under American rule. The men that defied the authority of Spain must be punished for transferring their defiance to the authority of the United States. The patriots of a year ago have become savages to be treated after the manner of savages—and more power to the Krag-Jørgensen rifle that does the treating. Mr. McKinley's policy of 'benevolent assimilation' is to be carried on with fire and sword, and it has become absolutely necessary to continue the process until the insurgent strength has been crushed, and the followers of the 'patriotic' Aguinaldo pacified.

"There is nothing in the Philippine situation for us to become alarmed about. We are undergoing the experience of every nation that has maintained colonies in the East, and we must expect it. 'Heathen folly' has shattered one dream of the Administration, but if it has taught its lesson it is not to be deplored. It is better to purchase the experience early and with a few lives than to buy it later with many lives; for if we will have it, we must buy it. The question now is, How far the American people care to go in fighting for the possession of territory that is worse than worthless?"—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

Manila and Omdurman.—"Americans have queer and unpleasant sensations when they see their soldiers mowing down natives armed with bows and arrows. All accounts agree that one de-

tachment of the insurgent army, the Ygorrotes, were so armed, and that they were put forward against Krag-Jørgensens and Maxims. Of course, our troops had to cut them down like wild beasts as they did, but there must have been many an American soldier to exclaim, when all was over, as English soldiers cried out at Omdurman, 'This is not a battle, but an execution.' . . .

"The affair was undoubtedly far more serious than the first despatches indicated. In fact, the test of the stuff of our soldiers was more severe than that the English army had to undergo in fighting the Dervishes. The Khalifa ordered his men out in broad daylight to charge the English on a perfectly open plain. Few of them ever got within half a mile of the English lines, the mass being slaughtered by the Lee-Metfords at a range of nearly two miles. The attack of the Filipinos was by night. In the morning our troops had to charge through jungles and rice-fields against an enemy entrenched and occupying fortified villages. A portion of the native army, as General Otis reports, had arms of precision and quick-firing guns. They knew the ground, which was necessarily strange to our men. Under all these circumstances, we say, the task of our army before Manila was harder than Kitchener's before Omdurman. If the Dervishes had stayed in their works, defended by Krupp guns, and awaited assault, instead of rushing out to seek Paradise by the shortest route, the two cases would have been nearer parallel. Of course, the critical feature of Kitchener's campaign was that he was operating at such an enormous distance from his base. A serious reverse would have meant annihilation such as befel Hicks Pasha. General Otis had no such possibility of crushing disaster lurking in the back of his head; but his whole bearing, both before and during the fight, and the readiness and courage of officers and men, deserve ungrudging admiration."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS AT MANILA.

IN view of the chorus of praise sounded by the London press over the prospective permanent occupation of the Philippines by the United States, including the assurance that now we will "never look back," it becomes of interest to recall how our English cousins once took Manila, to note some of the experiences they had in governing the whole archipelago, and to read that they finally sailed away. The story is told in brief in the fascinating and informing volume from the pen of Prof. Dean C. Worcester (one of our Philippine commissioners), entitled "The Philippine Islands," as follows:

"In 1761 war was declared by Great Britain against France and Spain. Havana was captured by the British, and a fleet was despatched under Admiral Cornish, with orders to take Manila. On the 22d of September, 1762, this fleet arrived before the doomed city, and land forces were disembarked under command of General Draper. The surrender of the place was demanded and refused, whereupon Draper bombarded it. The Spanish garrison was inferior to the English force in numbers, but made a stout resistance, and 5,000 native recruits came to its support. Two thousand picked men were ordered to attack the British position in three columns. They were utterly routed, and fled in disorder to their homes. The city finally fell. Terms of capitulation were drawn up by Draper and the Archbishop of Manila, who, in the absence of a governor-general, was serving in a double capacity. The agreement called for freedom in the exercise of religion; security of private property; free trade for all the inhabitants of the islands; and the continuance of the powers of the supreme court, for the maintenance of order. The Spanish were to pay an indemnity of \$4,000,000.

"What followed would not, at the present day, be considered greatly to the credit of a commander-in-chief. Draper placed guards at the doors of the nunneries and convents, and then gave the city over for pillage during three hours. The English troopers are said to have shown moderation, but the Sepoys, of whom Draper had some 2,200, outraged women, and robbed and murdered the inhabitants in the very streets. On the following day there was a similar scene, whereupon the archbishop protested, and Draper restored order.

"The surrendered territory included the whole archipelago, but the English were not destined to occupy more than that part of it

which lay immediately around Manila. The garrison at Cavite capitulated, and at one time it was planned to send a force to Zamboanga in Mindanao, and establish a government there, but nothing came of this project.

"The conquerors were not left undisturbed at Manila. The day before the city fell, one of the justices of the supreme court, Simon de Anda by name, escaped in a native boat, taking refuge in the province of Bulacan. He carried with him a supply of government stamped paper, and proceeded to declare himself governor-general. He bombarded Manila with lengthy proclamations, and the British Council replied by declaring him to be 'a seditious person, and deserving of capital punishment.'

"Anda raised troops, and desultory fighting ensued between his force and the British without any decisive results.

"A conspiracy to assassinate Anda and his Spanish followers was discovered among the Chinese in Panpanga province, and a massacre of the Mongols followed. Anda was so enraged with them that he issued a proclamation declaring them all traitors, and ordered them hanged wherever found. Thousands, who had been in no way concerned in the conspiracy, are said to have been executed.

"The war indemnity which had been agreed upon was not forthcoming. The British forces were harassed by attacks from without the city, and by fear of treachery within, and at last the officers fell to quarreling among themselves.

"Meanwhile, the war had come to an end in Europe, and the evacuation of Manila had been provided for by the terms of the Peace of Paris, concluded on the 10th of February, 1763. A communication to this effect was given to the archbishop for the 'commander-in-chief' of the Spanish forces; but Anda, maintaining that he should have been addressed as captain-general, refused to receive it, and the war really continued until the archbishop died on January 30, 1764.

"The British now recognized Anda as governor; but there were rival claimants for the honor, and quarrels ensued between them. The difficulty was settled by the arrival of a new governor-general direct from Spain, one Don Francisco de la Torre. He at once notified the British commanders that he was ready to take over the city, and they promptly evacuated it and sailed away, altho a considerable portion of the indemnity still remained unpaid."

SENTENCE OF GENERAL EAGAN.

THE court-martial in the case of Commissary-General Eagan found him guilty of both charges, ungentlemanly conduct and conduct prejudicial to military discipline, the penalty being dismissal from the army. President McKinley commuted this sentence to suspension for a term extending beyond the date of his retirement in January, 1905, by means of the following order:

"The accused, after a trial by a court-martial, composed of officers of high rank and distinguished services, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy an officer holding a commission of the United States and obnoxious, in the highest degree, to the discipline and good order of the military establishment. Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in a time of great public emergency, and from whom, when subjected to adverse criticism, an unusual degree of restraint and constant and unfailing self-control are confidently expected.

"The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States army, are therefore, approved. In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service, extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually allotted to a generation; having regard, also, to the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years."

The effect of this sentence is to continue General Eagan in military rank on full pay, minus "allowances," until his retirement with the rank and pay of brigadier-general. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says in part:

"The clemency shown by the President in General Eagan's

case brings into clear view one of the most marked distinctions between civil and military practise. In civil cases the penalty to be inflicted is one of the most important factors; so important, indeed, that it becomes in popular estimation the measure of the crime, and this arises from the fact that there is no uniformity of experience or duty in ordinary life such as there is among officers who have before them always a definite standard of conduct. The history of courts-martial exhibits constantly an adjustment of penalty to error that is puzzling to civilians. Sometimes the penalties are exceedingly severe, sometimes exceedingly mild, but through them all runs the prominent idea that it is not penalty but conviction of guilt that is the officer's real punishment.

"In this view the President's clemency would be received with favor if it were just to all and not debasing to the standard of the officer and gentleman. The judgment of a court, composed of men of known reserve and experienced judgment, that the accused is not worthy to associate with officers of the United States service is in itself the severest punishment an officer can suffer. No indulgence by his superior can remove this stain from his record. It has been pointed out, and correctly, that practically General Eagan is dishonorably retired on full pay six years before he can retire honorably on three-quarters pay under the law. In about six years his disability may be removed by another act of executive clemency, and he will then suffer a penalty for age that will be one third greater than his penalty for misconduct. If there is such a thing as honor, if there is a standard to be maintained among officers, a conclusion like this is ridiculous and wrong.

"When we compare General Eagan's case with that of Admiral Meade there is no escape from the conclusion that either one case was treated with excessive harshness or the other with absurd sympathy."

"One evil result of the direction which the President's clemency has taken is that it adds to and confirms the bad and injurious precedent of Judge-Advocate-General Swaim. It requires another officer to perform the functions of an important office, assume its cares, and undertake the social duties inseparable from it without enjoying either the dignity or pecuniary allowances which the law has adjudged necessary and proper to its exercise. General Weston will have to go to Washington not exactly as General Eagan's clerk, but as the *alter ego* of an officer who has been adjudged by court and President to be unworthy to perform the duties of his office, and this excellent officer, with whom no fault is found, is obliged to share the burden of General Eagan's fault. It is evidently necessary to modify the precedent which the War Department is building up in the cases of high officers who are in favor and oblige those who are suspended from duty to resign staff rank if they have it so that their places can be filled by others who are not substitutes. If we are to continue this line of precedent let it be adopted deliberately and adjusted to the obligations of the service, so that the innocent shall not be called upon to support the guilty in a false position.

"The difficulties raised by the direction which the President gave his clemency seems to have been felt in Washington, and it is reported that General Eagan will retire at his own request in a few days. If the arrangements for his retirement were made before the action of the President upon the return of the court-martial, as is reported, we must conclude that its full effects were manifest to the authorities, and it may be that the mitigation of the sentence was in pursuance of an understanding that General Eagan should ask for retirement."

We quote further from Republican papers only, because their criticism is in such a case more significant than that of opposition papers:

Unfortunate Tenderness.—"The very nature of such an offense makes compromise logically impossible. Either a man is wrongfully convicted or the dismissal called for by the regulations is the only proper penalty. In this particular case tenderness is unfortunate. General Eagan's action was unspeakable. His previous utterances, such as his abusive letter to Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, were so coarse that all excuse about great provocation and temporary irresponsibility are inadmissible. Sudden passion can not be pleaded to excuse carefully written and deliberately circulated indecency and foul insult to his highest military superior. Leniency in dealing with it can not help reacting on the army, making the men of the finer feelings a little less proud of their uniforms, making men of coarse fiber much more insubordinate and

lawless. Its effect, too, in the country is likely to be unfortunate. General Eagan stands to the popular mind as the champion of 'embalmed' beef. . . . The best of motives on the part of the President are likely to be misunderstood by people who would not willingly misjudge him. No doubt his action has been controlled by considerations far different from those which hostile critics will invent, but it is to be regretted that he should have been placed in a position where his uniform kindness of heart and his feeling of pity for a man who unquestionably was a brave fighter prompted him to break the force of the punishment fitting the offense of which a court-martial declared him guilty."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Mercy Commended.—"General Eagan, it should be remembered, served all through the Civil War, and also in the Indian wars succeeding that conflict. In one of these he was severely wounded. Altogether he has been in the army for nearly forty years, and in a short time will be eligible to retirement. His offense against discipline was a severe one, but it was committed while under a state of high excitement, and while the court-martial was perfectly justified in its sentence there will be few who will not commend the mercy exercised by the President.

"The punishment decreed by President McKinley is a severe one and ought to put at rest the reports so industriously circulated concerning the likelihood of Secretary Alger preventing General Eagan from suffering because of his offense. It should be borne in mind that this action of the President does not dispose of the charges of mal-administration of his department by General Eagan. He is now only being punished for his indecent and outrageous attack upon General Miles before the War Investigating Commission, and may later have to answer for his other alleged shortcomings."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

A Mistake.—"The President has shown courage in commuting the sentence of General Eagan in the face of an almost unanimous public demand that it should stand. It is safe to say that this will prove to be the most unpopular act of the present Administration. It is one of the distinguishing features of President McKinley's character that he aims to represent the popular will. When he disappoints public expectation to such an extent as he has done in this case, it is but fair to acknowledge that he has been moved by a firm conviction that he is right and the public is wrong, and his judgment will be respected as that of a mere opinionated man, with no patience for the counsel of others, would not be. Nevertheless, the President's best friends can not escape the feeling that he has made a mistake."—*The Express (Rep.)*, Buffalo.

"General Eagan's sentence, which practically amounts to six years' vacation, with a salary of \$5,500 a year, would not be a punishment at all except to a high-toned soldier, sensitive of his

honor. General Eagan does not appear to be that kind of a soldier, and granting him a six years' holiday on full pay seems rather a reward than a punishment for his gross offenses against the integrity and dignity of the army. If lack of discipline and flagrant insubordination are to be punished or rewarded in that way, the offenders are likely to multiply to the limit."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"Mercy is a good quality, and it is not the least of President McKinley's virtues that he is a merciful man. But in the Eagan case it will seem to most that the quality of mercy has been unduly strained, to the serious detriment of army discipline."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

"The commutation of the sentence is not unexpected, but it is considerably greater than Eagan had any right to ask or expect. In accordance with the articles of war which he violated he was rightly sentenced by the court-martial to summary expulsion from the army."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE Treaty of Peace with Spain, as signed by the Joint Commissioners in Paris on December 10, was ratified by the Senate of the United States on February 6. The final vote, not counting pairs, was 57 to 27, one more (or three more, according to the mode of reckoning) than the two thirds necessary to ratify. The vote in detail follows:

YEAS.—Aldrich (Rep., R. I.); Allen (Pop., Neb.); Allison (Rep., Iowa); Baker (Rep., Kan.); Burrows (Rep., Mich.); Butler (Pop., N. C.); Carter (Rep., Mont.); Chandler (Rep., N. H.); Clark (Rep., Wyo.); Clay (Dem., Ga.); Cullom (Rep., Ill.); Davis (Rep., Minn.); Deboe (Rep., Ky.); Elkins (Rep., W. Va.); Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.); Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.); Foraker (Rep., Ohio); Frye (Rep., Me.); Gallinger (Rep., N. H.); Gear (Rep., Iowa); Gray (Dem., Del.); Hanna (Rep., Ohio); Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.); Harris (Pop., Kan.); Hawley (Rep., Conn.); Jones (Silver, Nev.); Kenney (Dem., Del.); Kyle (Ind., S. D.); Lindsay (Dem., Ky.); Lodge (Rep., Mass.); McBride (Rep., Ore.); McEnery (Dem., La.); McLaurin (Dem., S. C.); McMillan (Rep., Mich.); Mantle (Silver, Mont.); Mason (Rep., Ill.); Morgan (Dem., Ala.); Nelson (Rep., Minn.); Penrose (Rep., Penn.); Perkins (Rep., Cal.); Pettus (Dem., Ala.); Platt (Rep., Conn.); Platt (Rep., N. Y.); Pritchard (Rep., N. C.); Quay (Rep., Penn.); Ross (Rep., Vt.); Sewell (Rep., N. J.); Shoup (Rep., Idaho); Simon (Rep., Ore.); Spooner (Rep., Wis.); Stewart (Silver, Nev.); Sullivan (Dem., Miss.); Teller (Silver, Colo.); Thurston (Rep., Neb.); Warren (Rep., Wyo.); Wellington (Rep., Md.); Wolcott (Rep., Colo.)—57.

NAYS.—Bacon (Dem., Ga.); Bate (Dem., Tenn.); Berry (Dem., Ark.); Caffrey (Dem., La.); Chilton (Dem., Texas); Cockrell (Dem., Mo.); Daniel (Dem., Va.); Gorman (Dem., Md.); Hale (Rep., Me.); Helfield (Pop., Idaho); Hoar (Rep., Mass.); Jones (Dem., Ark.); Mallory (Dem., Fla.); Martin (Dem., Va.); Mills (Dem., Texas); Mitchell (Dem., Wis.); Money (Dem., Miss.); Murphy (Dem., N. Y.); Pasco (Dem., Fla.); Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.); Rawlins (Dem., Utah); Roach (Dem., N. D.); Smith (Dem.,



WILLIAM A. CLARK (DEM.), OF MONTANA.



A. J. BEVERIDGE (REP.), OF INDIANA.



P. J. McCUMBER (REP.), OF NORTH DAKOTA.

THREE NEW SENATORS-ELECT.

N. J.); Tillman (Dem., S. C.); Turner (Pop., Wash.); Turley (Dem., Tenn.); Vest (Dem., Mo.)—27.

Absent and paired: Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for, with Mr. White against, and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

RECAPITULATION BY PARTIES.—Yeas.—Republicans, 39; Democrats, 10; Populists, 3; Silver, 4; Independent, 1.

Nays.—Democrats, 22; Republicans, 2; Silver, 1; Populists, 2.

Amendments offered by Senators Vest and Hoar were defeated and all resolutions declarative of government policy were passed over without action.

By the terms of the treaty, Spanish sovereignty is relinquished in Cuba, while Spain cedes to us Porto Rico and other West Indian islands, the island of Guam, and the Philippine archipelago. Aside from the release of prisoners of war, repatriation of Spanish troops, relinquishment of claims for indemnity, and guarantees of property rights, individual, public, and ecclesiastical, the treaty binds us in accepting the Philippines to the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain and the admission of Spanish ships and merchandise to Philippine ports on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States for ten years. It also declares:

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

"The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion."

The treaty will take effect after ratification has been completed by Spain. The Queen Regent, desiring to share responsibility for ratification given to her alone by the literal text of the treaty, has convoked the Cortes on February 20 for action.

Newspaper comment on ratification covers the variety of phases of the Philippine problem brought out by long debate, including the fighting with Filipinos [see separate "Topic" in this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST].

"Americans Win."—The dastardly charge of the antis in the senate and of the Aguinaldoites in the Philippines upon the American lines has been handsomely repulsed. The Hoar, Hale, and Gorman combination precipitated the trouble. Their unpatriotic attitude encouraged the Filipinos to resistance. Word was sent the latter by their agent in Washington that an attack upon the Americans would probably complete the work begun by Hoar, Hale, Gorman & Co., and result in a defeat of the peace treaty in the vote to be taken on Monday. The attack at Manila was exactly timed so that news of the expected American defeat would reach Washington in season to so demoralize the American forces in the senate that the assault led by Hoar, Hale, and Gorman, seconding that upon our troops ordered by Aguinaldo, would break the lines of the administration supporters and result in the treaty's defeat.

"But never was cause and effect more sadly miscalculated. The attack at Manila failed, and the slaughter of our soldiers there, instead of strengthening the hands of the antis, as was expected, won over enough votes from their ranks to ratify the treaty, and Hoar, Hale, and Gorman found themselves as badly whipped as was their ally Aguinaldo.

"Never were American senators found in worse company than were the twenty-seven who voted against the ratification of the peace treaty yesterday. They deliberately ranged themselves with the enemies of their country, the murderers of our soldiers, and the stain of blood is upon their hands and the stain of treason upon their records. Though they should live to the age of Methuselah, none of them will ever again enjoy the respect and confidence of the patriotic portion of the American people.

"Now that the peace treaty is ratified, the allies of the opposing senators in the Philippines will subside. Gorman had the hardihood to say, yesterday, that the ratification of the treaty would prolong the war with the Filipinos, but he will find that the effect will be directly opposite. It will promptly end the war. We do not believe there will be any more fighting beyond, perhaps, a little desultory skirmishing. Aguinaldo will probably flee from the islands, as his representative, Agoncillo, has fled from the United States; his army will fall to pieces, and the minor leaders will hasten to make their peace with the American authorities. And the American troops will hold the islands there and establish

order and maintain peace until Congress, in its wisdom, shall provide some other form of permanent government."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

Hands Freed.—"The treaty, then, does not fetter this Government, but sets it free to do as it wills in the Philippines. It remits to Congress the determination of all questions as to the control of those islands. Congress may annex them as territories or as colonies. It may establish a protectorate over them. It may set them up in entire independence. It may dispose of them by sale or barter to some other power. It may do anything it pleases, excepting two things, and from them it will be restrained by an unwritten but inexorable and inviolable law. It may not give or sell the islands back to Spain, and it may not admit them into this Union of sovereign States. Those two things are never to be done. What else shall be done will be determined by circumstances, on fuller knowledge than we now possess, and in accordance with the best judgment and the highest welfare of the nation. Until Congress takes appropriate action, the administration of the islands will remain with the President, to be conducted through the army and navy. And, judging by the way those branches of the service have thus far acquitted themselves, it will be conducted well. The ratification of the treaty frees the President's hands. It will enable him, without fear of reproach, to put a speedy end to Aguinaldo's nonsense, and to make American authority effective and supreme. It will be a little harder for the President to do that now than it would have been weeks ago, and it will cost more in treasure and blood. But that is one of the prices we have to pay for the political liberty which permits factional opposition to great measures of state. And such liberty is worth such price, even though it be misused."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Promises and Purposes.—"In the face of the direct and unprovoked attack upon the United States forces, defense and suppression have the right of way. Until we have vindicated our title to be in Manila and have secured ourselves against the danger of continued hostilities we can do nothing toward placing the government of the archipelago upon a better basis. We are debarred even from making promises, for the Filipinos would regard them as confessions of cowardice.

"Nevertheless we can agree among ourselves, in the language of some of the resolutions before the Senate, that the ratification of the treaty does not necessarily commit us to any fixed course of action, especially to permanent occupancy. We can agree that only in case the necessities of warfare or strict international obligations compel us we will take no irrevocable step inconsistent with freedom to leave the whole or any part of the archipelago at our pleasure. We can agree that while our control continues all the power of Congress shall be exerted to prevent the interference of the people or the products of those islands with the people and the industrial organization of our own country. We can agree that under no circumstances shall the admission of those islands as sovereign States be regarded as possible, and to that end, if our occupancy continue, that an amendment to the Constitution should be adopted."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

Assurances.—"It is stated that the treaty would have been rejected had it not been that assurances were given senators opposed to ratification but who changed their votes, that the President would proclaim a policy toward the Philippines similar to that declared in the protocol and treaty as to Cuba—that is, that the Filipinos would be guaranteed self-government and independence.

"If this should be correct, it is almost criminal that such notification was not communicated to the Philippine insurgents before the commencement of the war with the natives on Saturday last. With brazen assurance opposition to the treaty is proclaimed to have caused the outbreak. There would have been no conflict—no present probability of a fearful war—had the President disavowed 'criminal aggression' (his own characterization) and guaranteed to the Philippine republicans the same rights of self-government promised the Cubans. Had that been done there would not have been a hostile gun fired at Manila on Saturday. Whether the promise made to win two votes for the treaty will be kept is a question of the future."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

Opposition Justifiable.—"The fact that, in spite of the critical situation in the Philippines, twenty-nine men held together against the treaty (including, of course, the two opposition Senators who were paired), so that only two more men were needed

to defeat the treaty, is sufficient evidence of what might have been accomplished had the minority been united upon a practical policy instead of engaging in what was in the main a desultory campaign of mere negation. What with the impossibility of laying down an acceptable program in the event of failure of the treaty, and what with the certainty that the Senate would, after the 4th of March, have an abundance of votes for ratification, it was clearly the line of statesmanship for the minority to attempt to extort from the majority all that they could, in return for an early ratification of the treaty. . . . It would be absurd to lay out a definite policy or to make definite promises for the future in a situation so complex and so little understood as that confronting us in the Philippine archipelago; but it would be most proper and most useful to disclaim purposes the deliberate pursuit of which from the outset by the President may be—and we believe has already been—the source of incalculable trouble. And, tho the position of the conservatives is of necessity far weaker strategically now than it was while the treaty still needed ratification, the time has not by any means passed for persistent endeavor to place such checks as may be possible upon an arbitrary executive policy."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Antagonism a Misjudgment.—"No one would impugn the honesty or the patriotism of many Senators who opposed the ratification of the treaty. The criticism against these is that they misjudged the time and manner for antagonizing expansion. The treaty was a formal agreement of peace between the representatives of this Government and the representatives of Spain. Its defeat would have been to say that such an agreement, tho satisfactory to the agents of the two governments, was not to be concurred in because the nature of our future relations to some of the territory conceded to us was not defined in accordance with the predilections of some of the people of this country—a matter with which Spain has nothing whatever to do, and which we must settle entirely and absolutely among ourselves. It would have been absurd to reject the treaty on grounds which related to differences, not between the United States and Spain, but only between ourselves. It would have been humiliating and intolerable to reject it at a time when to do so would have placed us in an irresolute, even a cowardly, attitude to our duties in the Pacific."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

Declaration Needed.—"If there is anything especially to be feared in imperialism it is one-man power. It is the suppression of popular government to the will of one man. Our Constitution locates the treaty-making power in the hands of the President and the Senate. The President had the treaty made to suit himself, under his immediate direction. It puts the cession of the Philippines in uncertain and objectionable language which may be treated as committing us to annexation. Then pressure is brought that the treaty be ratified as he made it, on the ground of patriotism. It was made at the demand of our authorized representatives. It was our own work. Be it so. The Senate can not afford to surrender its constitutional power. If its members are honest in their stated views it behooves them to make specific declaration of their intent, and to make it at once."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

Warrant of Thorough Work.—"The Eagle has favored what men call expansion from the first. We believed it was desirable. We felt it was inevitable. We expected even more opposition than has occurred, but we confidently expected that opposition to be overcome by the preponderance of sense, courage, patriotism,

and far-sightedness in a percentage of all political parties. The result has been attained by immediate ratification of the treaty. It would have been attained by its ratification, before long, had the vote of Monday been inadequate. We are gratified not only that it has been immediately attained, but that a consequence of the lamentable events in Manila will be the warrant of our Government in doing thorough work there, much more thorough than it would have been had the need or inducement to mix it with sentimentality or half-and-half earnestness been supplied."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES—II.

PERTINENT to questions of citizenship arising in connection with our new acquisitions of territory, is the contention that there are two separate kinds of citizenship, and that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution guarantee, throughout the United States, fundamental rights of citizenship, including voting rights of citizens of the United States. This point of view is held by William D. Guthrie (one of the counsel in the income-tax case), whose conclusions, from exhaustive study of Supreme-Court decisions, appear in lectures before the (Yale) Dwight Alumni Association which have just been published under the title, "The Fourteenth Amendment." Mr. Guthrie maintains that under the rules of constitutional interpretation, the amendments lay down general principles which must be observed; that the Mississippi plan of eliminating negro suffrage, for instance, is unconstitutional, and that whenever a test case directly involving the abridgment of privileges and immunities of citizens shall reach the supreme court, rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment will be upheld.

On constitutional interpretation, Mr. Guthrie says:

"In construing constitutional provisions, the particular grievance or occasion out of which they grew is never controlling. The grievance or occasion may no longer exist; but the Constitution remains effective to govern and regulate analogous cases. Thus, altho, as a matter of fact, the protection of the colored race was uppermost in the minds of the people when they adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, nevertheless its provisions, when embodied in the organic law, became a general rule of conduct, civil and political, and established a fixed standard of principles governing individual rights and liberties applicable to all times and to all conditions."

We quote at further length from Mr. Guthrie's exposition of the Fourteenth Amendment:

"The first sentence provides that 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.' This provision changed the origin of federal citizenship. Prior thereto, no one could be a citizen of the United States unless a citizen of a State according to the state constitution or laws. He is now a citizen wholly irrespective of state legislation, and simply by reason of birth in the United States or naturalization under federal laws. There is, therefore, a twofold citizenship under our system; namely, federal citizenship and state citizenship. The qualifications of citizenship under state laws may be different from those required under the federal Constitution, and there are rights as citizens of the United States which do not appertain to state citizenship.

"The phrase 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof' in this clause has occasioned considerable difficulty. If the parents of a child born in the United States were citizens, the meaning was clear. But what was to be the status of a child born in the United States of Indians or of Chinese or other alien parentage? In the leading case of *Elk v. Wilkins*, it was decided that an Indian born a member of one of our Indian tribes still existing and recognized as such, even tho he had voluntarily separated himself from his people and taken up his residence among the white citizens, but who did not appear to have been naturalized or taxed, was not born in the United States 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof,' and was not a citizen. He was born 'subject to the jurisdiction' of his tribe. This decision left in uncertainty the legal status of



"OFF WITH HIS HEAD! SO MUCH FOR BUCKING—HAM (OR BEEF)!"
—*The Chronicle*, Chicago.

all others born in the United States of alien parentage. Was their citizenship to be determined by the common-law principle of locality of birth, or was the rule of the civil law as to the allegiance of the parents to control? This question was not settled until a few weeks ago, thirty years after the amendment was adopted, thus showing how slowly constitutional law develops in the life of a nation. The common-law rule has been finally affirmed by the Supreme Court in the recent case of the United States *v.* Wong Kim Ark. The Supreme Court held that a child born in this country of Chinese parents domiciled here is a citizen of the United States by virtue of the locality of his birth. The whole subject is discussed at length in the opinions of this case. The effect of this decision is to make citizens of the United States by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment all persons born in the United States of alien parents permanently domiciled and residing here, except the children of the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers; and, therefore, a male child born here of Chinese subjects is now eligible to the office of President, altho his parents could not be naturalized under our laws.

"The second sentence of section one provides that 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.'

"This language presents a question of the greatest personal interest to every citizen. What are the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which are thus not to be abridged by the States? It must surely be those privileges and immunities which attach to citizens of the United States as such, and not as citizens of any particular State or Territory embraced within the Union; it must be those privileges and immunities which belong to them as citizens under the government established by the Constitution of the United States and regulated by the laws of Congress—the privileges and immunities that James Wilson would have characterized as 'federal liberty.' Among these privileges and immunities are the fundamental rights of the individual which are mentioned in the first eight amendments to the Constitution. These early amendments are known as the Federal Bill of Rights. . . .

"Unless 'the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States' are derived from the Constitution of the United States, it is difficult to see from what source they are derived. They can not have their origin in the constitutions or laws of the respective States, because those constitutions and laws create or declare the privileges and immunities of their own citizens, not of citizens of the United States. Moreover, the privileges and immunities created by the constitution and laws of one State are not the same as those created by the constitution and laws of another. They might differ in every State. If the true interpretation be that these privileges and immunities are such as the States grant, not only may the privileges and immunities protected by the Fourteenth Amendment be inconsistent with each other, but the protection afforded may be continually varying on account of changes in the constitutions and laws of the different States. As was well said by the Supreme Court in one of the earliest cases construing the amendment: 'In regard to that amendment counsel for the plaintiff in this court truly says that there are certain privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such; otherwise it would be nonsense for the Fourteenth Amendment to prohibit a State from abridging them.'

"From these statements as to the declared purpose of the framers, officially and authoritatively made to the Senate on behalf of the Reconstruction Committee, it would seem to be entirely clear that the intention was that the essential rights of life, liberty, and property distinctly recognized in the Constitution and in the first eight amendments should, by the Fourteenth Amendment, be made the indisputable and secure possession of every citizen of the United States, beyond the power of any State to abridge. Yet the result of judicial interpretation has been almost to uphold the contention that the clause in question is practically meaningless and superfluous, and that the States may abridge and deny many of the rights expressly recognized in and by the first eight amendments, notwithstanding the avowed purpose and intention of the Reconstruction Committee and of Congress. But altho the decisions of the Supreme Court tend to support the view that the States may invade and deny many of the privileges and immunities of United States citizens thus mentioned, except in so far as they are protected by the provision requiring due process of law and equal laws, it can not be said that the question has ever been adequately presented to the court or decided by it. The power

of the States to abridge these great rights of citizens can never be conceded until the court shall expressly so decide in a case involving the exact question and adequately argued. . . .

"The provision of the Fourteenth Amendment as to representation [in the House of Representatives] was superseded in great measure by the Fifteenth Amendment, which was adopted subsequently and which established universal suffrage, so far as race was concerned. The latter amendment provides that 'the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' It has been held that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments do not of themselves confer the right of suffrage, and that the States are still at liberty to impose property or educational qualifications upon the exercise of that right. There still remains, however, the question whether any constitution or law requiring property or educational or other qualifications, particularly if arbitrarily imposed so as to discriminate against any distinct class of voters, would not require a reduction of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College 'in the proportion which the number of such male citizens (excluded) shall bear to the whole number of such citizens twenty-one years of age.' This point has not yet been authoritatively decided."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ANTI-GERMAN CRUSADE.

SINCE the beginning of the war with Spain the press has been continually supplied with items intended to show that Germany is unfriendly to this country. Every one of these items has been shown to emanate from absolutely unreliable and irresponsible persons; but as a very large proportion of the newspapers of this country and their readers continually express their delight with the idea of a quarrel with Germany, denials of anti-German news were frequently suppressed or printed in a place where they would easily escape notice, while every new despatch likely to influence the public against Germany is printed as conspicuously as possible. Such is, in brief, the opinion expressed by the German-American papers published in the United States. Many, like the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, believe that the object of this crusade is chiefly to annoy the German-speaking section of the American people; but the majority think that the ignorance of the American editor of everything foreign which is not placed before him in English by the Associated Press forces him to work in the interest of Great Britain. Each and all agree that if this country enters upon a struggle with Germany, the quarrel must be of our seeking, as the Germans are the last people in the world to make war for the mere satisfaction of "licking somebody." Hence they call upon the Government to give greater publicity to the fact that Germany has done absolutely nothing to merit our enmity, unless strict neutrality is to be accounted a crime. The manner in which some papers accuse the Germans of having, in the Philippines, created difficulties which are of American origin is described as "dastardly" in such German-American organs as the *New York Staats-Zeitung*, the *Chicago Staats-Zeitung*, the *Westliche Post*, the *Wächter und Anzeiger*, the *Germania*, the *Baltimore Correspondent*, and others of equal repute and influence. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, expresses itself as follows:

"With our jingoes it is a foregone conclusion that Americans can do no wrong, and that some one else is wicked if the jingo program can not be carried out in every detail. At present the Germans are at the bottom of everything. Not the American Government supplied the Filipinos with arms and ammunition through its agent Dewey, but the Germans. Not the American consuls at Hongkong and Singapore promised the insurgents their independence, but the Germans. The Americans would not dream of getting the Philippines by deceit and false promises. Only Germans are capable of such things. Uncle Sam is faultless, all for freedom, humanity, and civilization. Luckily John Bull also deals in these commodities, and big John will shove his fist under the German's nose if he interfere. Willy-nilly the Filipinos shall be subjected to our humanity massage, tho we have to

break every bone in their bodies to obtain their consent. They have to take the freedom and civilization we can give them, for ours is the only genuine article, its our specialty, and what the other fellows have to offer is a fake."

The most serious complaint of our German-American colleagues in this connection is that the majority of American newspapers printed in the English language refuse to tell the truth, or hide it as much as possible, while giving the most careful attention to items which even the most ignorant editor should know to be false. "The New York Sun," says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, "enumerates a row of 'facts' to show that Admiral Diederichs placed difficulties in Dewey's way, yet these very 'facts' have long since been proved to be the most pitiful lies." Again, referring to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the *Staats-Zeitung* says:

"The *Eagle* admits that it may be true that no estrangement existed between Dewey and Diederichs, but thinks that the main thing is that we in America believe the German admiral to have annoyed Dewey as much as possible. Does *The Eagle* not know yet that this impression was created by the lies fabricated in Hongkong? And that these lies were fabricated by Englishmen who want to fish in troubled waters by estranging the United States and Germany?"

The *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, calls our jingoes "both malicious and cowardly,"—malicious because they want to pick a quarrel with Germany, cowardly because they must needs grovel before England to obtain her help against the powerful German empire. In another place it says:

"So long as these lies were scattered by the press only, the danger was not great, especially as that portion of our press which indulges in such instigation has a very bad reputation throughout the whole world. More serious it is when Congressmen brutally threaten as did Albert Senton Berry the other day. . . . The numerous donkeys in the House who joyfully brayed their approval are neither to be complimented upon the state of their brains nor their sense of honor. . . . It is high time that the President and the Cabinet, instead of acknowledging Germany's honest neutrality unofficially as they have done, should make a direct demonstration against the shameless instigation carried on in the Capitol. What is to become of this country's reputation, already seriously impaired by the coarse brutality of not a few legislators, officers, etc?"

The Philadelphia *Democrat* expresses itself to the following effect:

Not only has official Germany acted throughout with strict correctness and neutrality, but the German business men in Manila have, as our Ambassador in Berlin shows, expressly advocated the annexation of the Philippines on the part of the United States. Their spokesman has supplied Ambassador White with valuable statistics which could not have been obtained by any one else—proof that the Germans prefer the Americans to the Filipinos. . . . Now will the United States Government be manly enough to give a direct denial to all the lies which have been published? Or is this task to be left to Ambassador White and the German Government?

The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, thinks the danger of war is not at all remote. It says:

"Since the American 'expansion' press is in a hurry to declare war on 'everything north of the equator,' Germany has taken the place formerly occupied by England, for England, as the 'ally,' may not be attacked by the jingoes. And what is said against Germany does not only approach idiocy, it is absolutely idiotic. Witness a 'special' to the Chicago *Tribune*, in which it is related that Captain Leary, who is now in command in Guam, once challenged a much bigger German ship, in the midst of peace, to fight, but the German vessel was too cowardly! . . . Those who appreciate that the Spanish-American war was solely the work of the 'yellow press' will understand that we are worried. Not that Germany will declare war against us. The Germans have their faults, but jingoism is not one of them. They have borne worse provocations patiently, and will not be aroused by a few stupid newspaper articles. The danger is on our side. Our press

systematically poisons the minds of the people, and if there ever is real cause for friction the American people may make for war as did the French in 1870. . . . The attitude of our press is due to that peculiar want of conscience which characterizes our political life. To make a worthless idea valuable in the eyes of the people Germany is pictured as a jealous enemy."

The *Morgen-Journal*, New York, says:

"Until the Anglo-Saxon fraternity business cropped up the British cousin was the bugaboo; now it's Germany. That is as dirty a policy as it is short-sighted. Each and every one of the stories about German intrigue in Manila has been proved to be a lie, Germany always was loyal. It is time to stop this impudent instigation. We will probably soon discover that the cooked-up affection of our dear cousins on the banks of the Thames is not over-solid, and we may come to think the friendship of Germany welcome. And that friendship is reliable."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Do our impulsive people realize that expansion is going to make imported cigars mostly domestic?—*Puck*, New York.

MANY of Aguinaldo's troops were armed with bows and arrows. He himself appeared to have used a boomerang.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

As a ticket speculator Spain seems to have broken all records in getting twenty millions out of Uncle Sam for standing-room only in Manila.—*The Republican*, Denver.

THERE must be great indignation in Nevada. Think of the disgrace involved in the sale of a vote for \$50. No Californian legislator has ever been accused of such a crime.—*The Call*, San Francisco.

THE soil is said to be so fertile in Cuba that if you stick a pin in the earth it becomes a terra-pin. It is even said that they raise umbrellas there—during the rainy season.—*The Journal*, Minneapolis.

A MATERNAL MISUNDERSTANDING.—"I see," said Mr. Cornossel, "by this paper that in this present fight Admiral Dewey did splendid execution on the enemy's flank."

"Well," answered his wife, "I'm downright glad to hear it. That young Aguinaldo has needed spankin' this long time."—*The Star*, Washington.

OPPORTUNITIES.—"You say your territory consists of a great many islands?" said the American politician.

"Yes," answered the Filipinos.

"And these are all separated by channels of water, of course?"

"Yes."

"And you don't want to come into this country? Why, you're foolish. Think of the chance you'd have at a river and harbor bill!"—*The Star*, Washington.

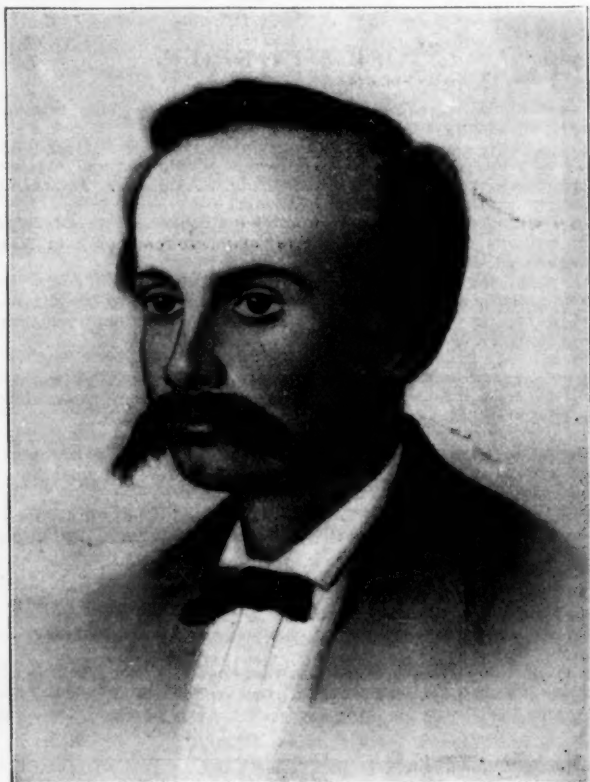


DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.
Congressman Johnson drums out the army canteen.
—*The Tribune*, Minneapolis.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF "AYLWIN."

CURIOUSLY enough, of the novels published in England at the end of last year, the one which attracted most attention and comment among the literary periodicals was written at least twenty years ago. This book, altho from the pen of a man who had been previously known only to the literary classes, has achieved an instant and surprising popularity, running through ten editions in a few months from the date of its publication. The author, Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, has been described by Mr. Swinburne as "the first critic of our time, perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any time." His critical essays in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere have attracted attention in Ger-



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THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

The Author of "Aylwin" and "The Coming of Love."

From a Crayon Portrait drawn by Dante G. Rossetti. By courtesy of Mr. Watts-Dunton.

many and America as well as in England, and his article on "Poetry" in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" has been pronounced the most authoritative statement on the principles of criticism to be found in our language. Much of the significance of "Aylwin," the novel above referred to, lies in the fact that it "forms a concrete expression of the author's criticism of life and literature, and even—with reserve—a concrete expression of his theory of the universe." Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, who makes this statement in *The Contemporary Review*, writes:

"This theory I will venture to define as an optimistic confronting of the new cosmogony of growth on which the author has for long descanted. Throughout all his writings there is evidence of a mental struggle as severe as George Eliot's with that materialistic reading of the universe which seemed forced upon thinkers when the doctrine of evolution passed from hypothesis to an accepted theory. Those who have followed Mr. Watts-Dunton's writings in *The Examiner* and in *The Athenæum* must have observed with what passionate eagerness he insisted that Darwinism, if properly understood, would carry us no nearer to materialism than did the spiritualistic cosmogonies of old, unless it could es-

tablish abiogenesis against biogenesis. As every experiment of every biologist has failed to do so, a new spiritualist cosmogony must be taught. I take the significance of 'Aylwin' to be this—it teaches a profound moral lesson, not by dictation, but by dramatic and pictorial expression—the lesson that the heart through suffering sees where the intellect is blinded. What makes me think that this novel will be read when many fine novels of our time are forgotten is that next century the question here grappled with will be felt so vital as to swallow up all other questions. It is the question of man's soul, the question between materialists and spiritualists; and it is answered in 'Aylwin' with the logic of the heart. In the true sense of the word, religion—deep, earnest religion—is the mainspring of 'Aylwin.' Religion, I say, is its motive power—religion so profound that it seems to spiritualize man's very body; and thus, perhaps one of the most passionate love-stories in the world is without one trace of animal desire. It would be difficult to name a more religious book. Yet it may safely be predicted that the majority of readers will prize it for its beauty and interest as a story, so rigorously has the writer kept himself from preaching."

Dr. Nicoll says that to fully grasp the message of "Aylwin" we should read it in the light of the author's criticisms, particularly his essay on "The Poetic Interpretation of Nature," and his elaborate article on Thoreau. In the latter paper Mr. Watts-Dunton makes the interesting statement that there is no surer test of genuine nature-instinct than love of the wind, and goes on to this startling generalization: "Love of the wind has made England what she is; dread of the wind has greatly contributed to make France what she is."

Granting, says Dr. Nicoll, that nature and love and sorrow demand a spiritual philosophy of the universe—and upon this the *motif* of the story insists—the great question remains, What form is this spiritual philosophy to take? Mr. Watts-Dunton, while he has consistently shrunk from anything approaching to theological dogma, has with equal consistency combated the dogmatism of the scientific materialist. The message of the book, as nearly as it can be formulated in a few words, Dr. Nicoll discovers to be "that in the affections will be found that which will stand the ultimate test and vindicate the universe."

Besant on the Literary Profession.—Sir Walter Besant has recently written, and had privately printed, a curious volume called "The Pen and the Book," of which the purpose is to supply information for the guidance of the literary aspirant. The following suggestive statements are of general interest. Sir Walter says:

"Fourteen years ago I stated in an address upon literary property that fifty writers at least in America and England were making over £1,000 a year by literature, especially by novels. This assertion was received with contempt, which is natural when people speak or think of authorship. I knew, however, the facts of the case. If I were speaking to-day to another audience on the same subject I should modify that statement. I should say that, considering novels alone, there are at this moment 1,300 living novelists whose works are taken by the circulating libraries—you may count them in Smith's catalog. Out of these some ten or a dozen may rank with successful physicians or lawyers. There are now sixty or seventy—English and American novelists—whose incomes reach the four figures. There are some hundred and fifty making from £400 upward by story-telling. There are another 200 who make from £100 upward. The rest of the 1,300 make little or nothing."

"In other words, the profession of literature in its various branches includes the humble writer of stories for the penny populars, who are happy if they make £2 a week by their work, and it includes the historian, whose work should bring him a great many thousands; the writer of successful educational books, whose income should be that of a bishop, and the writer of novels which fly over the whole world, and should give him the income of a successful physician. . . .

"The rush of young writers to the stage has already begun."

The number of living dramatists of repute twenty years ago could be counted on the fingers of one hand. One would now require the fingers of four hands. In fifty years' time there will be as many dramatists as there are now novelists—that is to say, as many greatly successful, as many pretty successful, and as many trying in vain to get a hearing. In fifty years' time the English imagination will perhaps assume instinctively a dramatic form, as it now assumes the form of fiction; there will be two or three hundred theaters in London and its suburbs. Even now a hundred would mean only one to every 50,000 souls, without counting the thousands of visitors. This is not an extravagant proportion when we consider that the play is becoming more and more the favorite form of amusement."

The sensational feature of the book is its attack on the methods of publishers. "Thieving" is a word that Sir Walter does not hesitate to use in this connection. At least one author, however, has put himself on record as preferring to be cheated out of £50 per annum by his publisher to having to wade through Sir Walter's dreary balance sheets.

A NEW POET OF THE ARTHURIAN LEGENDS.

MR. RICHARD HOVEY has challenged the attention of the literary world by the publication of a trilogy of volumes dealing with the story of Lancelot and Guenevere in the Arthurian legends. He calls the work a "poem in dramas," and the three books may be further described as a mask, a tragedy, and a romantic drama. Mr. Hovey, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., thirty-four years ago, is now a lecturer in English literature in Barnard College, New York. Since 1889 Mr. Hovey has



Photo by H. G. Rogers.

RICHARD HOVEY.

given us six volumes of poetry, translations of eight plays of Maeterlinck, and part of the contents of two small volumes written conjointly with Mr. Bliss Carman. His most serious bid for fame will probably be in his projected cycle of Arthurian dramas, three of which have already appeared. Mr. Edward E. Hale, Jr., writing in *The Dial*, says:

"Almost every age of English literature has proved the vitality and the national character of the legend of King Arthur by trans-

lating it into its own language. Geoffrey made it a chronicle, Malory made it a romance of chivalry, Spenser made it a renaissance epic, Milton might have made it—but Milton is the great exception. Blackmore I never read, and so can not say what he did about the matter. In the time just before our own, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, William Morris, put life into certain bits of the old story, and Tennyson gave it a form that was characteristic of himself and his time. Is the time ripe for a new expression? Literature has lived quickly in the last twenty years; in a way, we are no longer Tennysonians. Has enough something been secreted to enable a new poet to write of Arthur and still be original?"

Mr. Hale is doubtful as to the answer to this question. Others claim that Mr. Hovey's work, by its largeness of utterance and boldness of aim, answers it in the affirmative. Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, reviewing Mr. Hovey's dramas in the January *Book-Buyer*, writes:

"His work is pitched in a major key, with a full-throated volume and vigor which make even his failures significant. His faults are reasonably abundant, but he frankly dares the effort to be great. And, tho greatness is the very last quality which a prudent critic should admit in a contemporary, it is my conviction that Mr. Hovey succeeds in his effort. His poetry belongs to the major order. . . . The story of Guenevere comes through Mr. Hovey's brain with a warmer and more human coloring—a coloring that we feel to be more authentic than the cool and pure translucency which it has worn since its commerce with the equable genius of Tennyson. . . . The strength and flexibility of the verse in 'The Marriage of Guenevere' are a heritage from the Elizabethans, yet plainly stamped with Mr. Hovey's individuality. In the second drama, 'The Birth of Galahad,' this freedom within law is still more marked, making the iambic line a singularly perfect vehicle for dramatic expression. This extract from a speech of Guenevere affords a fair example of its quality:

Yet, tho I hate myself that am so cheap,
And love myself that he should be so dear,
And am a thousand things at once, each eye-wink
In arms against its neighbors—what should I do,
If he—? I am too poor a thing to live,
And yet so happy that I am so poor!
And yet so wretched that I am so happy!
Why, had he laughed into my startled eyes
And asked 'Dost thou adore me?' I had lacked
Power to keep back the 'Yes' within my soul.
Or had he clutched my wrist and pulled me to him
And bade me love him, there before them all
I would have put my lips up for a kiss.
Yonder he comes: Why should he seek me out?
I am naught to him, one of a thousand women
Whose lives have crossed his somewhere and then passed
Into the dark.

I will not love—and he shall never know.
I would I had not sent my maids away.
I lie; I am glad they are not here. I felt
That he was coming when I bade them go.

"This extract is from the 'The Marriage of Guenevere.' In the next play Mr. Hovey makes a daring departure from the story as told by Malory. He makes Galahad the child of Lancelot and Guenevere, born while Arthur is away upon the continent, on his campaign of chastisement against the Roman emperor. The change may be resented by the worshipers of Malory, but it seems to me a legitimate and artistic one, knitting the story more compactly, and very ingeniously calling in the stainless ideality of Galahad as a witness to the essential sacredness of the love of Guenevere and Lancelot."

Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, of Columbia University, writes in *The Bookman* (January):

"Mr. Hovey seems strongly possessed of the idea, false we think from the point of view of practical drama, that the soul-development of each character is the important matter and the one which should finally concentrate attention. In this play, however, he has found a method that can make the 'soul-drama' which was Browning's ideal and which, in a quite different and more Shakespearian form, is Mr. Hovey's also, possible on the stage; for here the psychological action and the psychological dénouement are carried by a strong material action and dénouement, which express the psychological in terms of physical fact. So that even if the soul-drama passes unperceived by most of the

audience, as it is likely to do in an Anglo-Saxon theater—perhaps to-day even in a French theater—yet the play can still stand on its feet as a dramatic spectacle.

"When a new poet touches the Launcelot and Guenevere story, some comparison with Tennyson inevitably imposes itself. Yet in this case hardly any ground for such a comparison exists. Tennyson attempted nothing more than a series of beautiful but fragmentary and unconnected narratives. Mr. Hovey is attempting a single poem, embracing the whole story of the Round Table, with unity of plot and problem, and divided into parts each of which, whether drama or mask, stands in close and necessary relation to the others. This implies a poetic power in the constructive management of large and complicated wholes, such as Tennyson made no pretense to. Moreover, Mr. Hovey's work is in the drama, in which it is admitted that Tennyson failed, so that comparison on this ground could hardly be fair to Tennyson, even if it were possible. The dramatic sense of character, of which Tennyson had but little, and which he could do without, is the one indispensable element for Mr. Hovey, and is always present in his work. Launcelot, for instance, is in Mr. Hovey's work at every moment a *character*; while in Tennyson's, with the very prominent exception of 'Elaine,' he is little more than a piece of the narrative machinery.

"Mr. Hovey's drama, then, has no relation to Tennyson. It may perhaps be called, for the sake of summary, an attempt to reconcile the dramatic methods of Browning and Shakespeare."

Mr. Page further points out that Mr. Hovey "seems to be the one among young American poets who with most constancy of purpose and earnestness of endeavor is devoting his life to poetic production." Mr. Hovey has said that to himself he is playwright first and poet afterward.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES AND HIS ARTISTIC FORERUNNER.

"WHAT," asks Robert de la Sizeranne in a graceful tribute to the late Puvis de Chavannes, artist and man, "is the significance of all these mural figures in which we are expected to recognize a purpose or symbol? What is the lesson of this life begun in strict fidelity to a definite ideal and continued to a glorious end? That most apparent, we believe, is calmness and force—first of all calmness. Not one of his works is disquieting or over-exciting. All is repose; and whatever they suggest beyond themselves is always the idea of harmony in common life—the idea of peace."

As emblematic of this singularly successful life M. de la Sizeranne says further (*Revue des Deux Mondes*):

"On an antique column, preserved at Rome in that odd museum, the Thermæ of Diocletian, which bears the inscription 'Asylum for the Blind' and is in reality a feast for the eyes, one sees this: a stem of ivy ascending as it develops, dividing itself into two branches which turn upon themselves to form a wand, then cross and become, without changing the arabesque, a branch of laurel, which, in its turn, always rising higher, in the same rhythm, becomes a branch of oak. And one dreams of a life which, without changing its direction or design, would be at first faithful like the ivy, then glorious like the laurel, and finally would give the impression of force like the oak.

"We imagine a soul who could reproduce among us the marvelous art of this humble, ornamental *motif* concealed in the corner of a deserted museum: growing always toward the same ideal, developing itself without haste, changing without mishap, transforming itself only for the sake of progress, arriving at glory through fidelity, and only exhibiting the glory for the sake of transforming it into force. One thinks, if such a thing could exist as an ornament or symbol in art, that it is not possible in a life. We deceive ourselves. Such was Puvis de Chavannes."

Fidelity, we are assured, was the first and great trait of this artist. For thirty years, in spite of nine consecutive refusals from all the Salons, he persisted in following his ideal of decorative art. He progressed without doubt, but always in the same direction, designing less and less of anecdote, conceiving more immovable figures and higher symbols, using grayer color and

simpler horizons. He walked, like a somnambulist, without hearing or noticing aught else but the light which he alone could see, but which is clear enough to the people of to-day.

He had faith, and the right idea. He had also time, without which neither faith nor right ideas can triumph. As the writer naively puts it, "before one dreams, it is necessary to live; and if Puvis de Chavannes passed thirty years of his life in obscurity and finally came forth to receive the glory he merited, it was not alone because he had faith, but because he had bread." The artist himself is quoted to the effect that it is rather doubtful whether even at college, where he used to exchange his caricatures for the cakes of his comrades, his art was self-supporting. In short, paradoxical as it appears, he became a great artist because he was able to preserve the attitude of an amateur.

He was the first in our time to recognize the fact that decorative art should accommodate itself to the conditions of lighting and sound and the space to be decorated, and to make a departure and establish differences between a fresco and an easel picture. He thought that scenes destined to be looked at for a long time, during public ceremonies, lectures, or every-day life, ought to be calm and peaceful, lending themselves to various sentiments; not imposing themselves as pictures, but offering a refuge for all dreams. For this reason, gesticulation, rapid movement, and unstable equilibrium were avoided:

"In the midst of the bustle and confusion of our cities, in crowded Paris, in the noisy quarter of the schools, and the Hôtel de Ville, at Lyons, Amiens, Rouen, Marseilles [and, M. de la Sizeranne might have added, in America, notably in the Boston Public Library,] his symbolic figures dwell peaceable and calm, garnering the wheat, felling the trees, fashioning the clay, striking the anvil, mooring the boats, offering bread, 'rejoicing in their country' with grave action and ingenuous attitude. Are these figures the divertisement of the esthete or the dilettante, the denial of modern life, the evocation of an impossible future or of an irrevocable past? No. It is life itself. It is the profound life of the world which, under the agitation of the surface, perseveres and continues. It is the life of the obscure multitudes of whom history says nothing, 'who labor in silence and adore God in humility.' . . . These are the humble, incessant workers whose far-off, vast murmur is to be heard from the staircase of the Palace of Arts at Lyons. If politics forgets them, art does not. Through them she calls out what she conceals, increases what she seems to put in the background, and brings before us what is most true in the life of a people, most decisive in its history and most permanent in its humanity."

"No one has ever employed the *silhouette* with more consummate skill than Puvis de Chavannes," writes Mr. C. J. Holmes, in *The Contemporary Review* (December). He goes on to say that this artist is the single master of modern times who has fully realized the conditions of his own field of art [mural painting], and has adhered to them rigidly. According to Mr. Holmes, the question by which the spectator should test a mural painting is this: "Are the colors, the lines, the masses, such as would suit a scheme of conventional ornament in the same place?" Regarding the work of Puvis de Chavannes, with its austere lines and tranquil coloring, this question will always meet with an affirmative. It is undeniable that his tender lilacs, his cool greens and browns, and silvery grays, make admirable decoration, while the very flatness of effect to which he deliberately adhered gives an impression of great expanse. Mr. Holmes says:

"Whether the knowledge that led to this success came by accident, or was (as is more probable) the result of a process of logical deduction, there can be little doubt as to the sources from which Puvis de Chavannes drew much of his inspiration. The little-known frescoes at Arezzo, by that astonishing artist Piero della Francesca, display so markedly many of the qualities which make for success in the Frenchman that it is impossible not to see a connection between the two men. Certainly Puvis de Chavannes could have chosen no more excellent master among the great early Italians—not excepting Masaccio, or even Giotto—than Piero della Francesca, who actually anticipates the tri-

umphs of the century that followed him. Possibly an intellectual sympathy with the cool, fresh color and the large severity of this precocious primitive led to his selection as a model, in the place of those more pretentious decorators, Veronese and Tiepolo, whom Paul Baudry was following with such triumphant skill in the foyer of the opera-house. Something, too, no doubt, may have been borrowed from the faded frescoes of Pompeii, in which we possibly catch a very faint, far-away reflection of the glories of Zeuxis and Apelles, but the influence of the Italian is always more definitely marked; indeed, certain figures in Piero's series of paintings representing the history of the Cross seem to have been born again in the work of his successor."

Of what might be called the temperament of his art, Mr. Holmes writes:

"Grave he certainly is—grave as all great thinkers have been who have tried to realize the connection of man with nature—but his gravity is monumental only in its grandeur. Instead of regrets for the irrevocable past or of fears for the unknown future, he seems, like the joyous figure of his own painting, 'L'Espérance,' to have found a sprig of young oak among the ruins and barrows of the dead."

His creations are "imperturbable, standing at ease with nature." "This unity between man and nature is perhaps the secret of that blitheness which makes the paintings of Puvis de Chavannes as unique in spirit among the thoughts of our hurried, worried century, as their unity of matter and style with their architectural surroundings places them in the highest order of the decorative art of the whole world."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SECRET OF ORIGINALITY.

MR. MAURICE THOMPSON reminds us that the real source of originality is not in the study of nature, but in the individuality of the artist. There is a popular delusion to the effect that if a writer goes straight to nature for his inspiration and for his material, he will scarcely escape being original. The elusive secret is not there, however, nor, when run to ground, is it easily stated in terms that satisfy the demands of this practical and scientific age. Mr. Thompson says (*The Independent*, February 2):

"We might best make a comparison. The poet is like a bee. His product is a honey, which is neither wholly his own nor wholly nature's. No pure nectar of flowers may be found in the bee's comb; the amber richness garnered there is a distillation of composite nature, a brew of flower-life and bee-life indescribably characteristic of both flower and bee. This is the formula for genuine originality—the personal quality of genius inseparably blent with the finest and rarest extracts of nature. A clear distinction may be easily made between what is written merely about nature and what is distilled from nature in the alembic of genius; the former may be attractive reading, the latter has for its distinction the haunting and tantalizing flavor of undiscoverable, immanent freshness.

"The self-conscious victim of literary ambition who shall go pottering in the domain of nature, as a ragpicker in the alleys, will gather a bagful of facts to be varnished with his ink; but valuable as the written results may be, they will have not a trace of honey-dew and thyme, not a smack of Parnassus, not an iridescent bubble of the Hippocrene to give that divine guaranty by which all great literature is made secure in immortality. Genius not only sees everything, but it sets an iris in the air; it hears everything; but beyond mere auditory limits it catches the under-murmur and the over-swell; all perfumes, fragrances, savors reach its sense, but into its honey somehow falls a pungent something never before discovered, the one drop of absolute distinction.

"Neither in books nor in nature, therefore, shall the student find the recipe for originality. Long ago shrewd lookers-on in life thought they saw that mere learning was a handicap to freshness—that the scholar was apt to be satisfied with imitating his favorite masters. But the bottom fact of it all was that genius

did not have to take the conventional path to learning. Keats at twenty-three had somehow snatched the very core and essence of scholarship. Shakespeare, by some divine intuition, surprised every secret of both books and nature without the aid of the schools. On the other hand, Milton's immense classical acquirements did not hinder his genius, and who would think of improving Tennyson's poetry by relieving it of its scholarly grace and bookish allusions? The quality of original freshness and power is in the man; what he acquires, whether in the schools or from nature, is but oil for the flame of his genius; or, returning again to the figure of the bee, the substances gathered by him must be transmuted by his individuality into a honey at once strange and familiar, with an alluring tang that shall delight the lips of all men for all time."

HOW WE ENJOY POETRY.

IT was argued by a writer in a recent magazine that poetry, belonging essentially to the childhood of the race, and unable to compete with prose as a vehicle of expression, is destined to disappear (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, February 11). This writer took no account of certain subtle matters which constitute the real essence of the art discussed and which are exceedingly elusive of definition. Such complaint can not be urged against Mr. Samuel M. Crothers, who writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February) on the enjoyment of poetry. Mr. Crothers admits that among Americans to-day the popular attitude toward poetry is too largely one of uneasy tolerance. This is because we, being busy and very much in earnest, and having become addicted to the scientific method of the schoolroom, demand instruction where we should look only for joy. We approach poetry as tho it were a mental discipline. As Mr. Crothers puts it:

"It is as if the poet said, 'Go to, now. I will produce a masterpiece.' Thereupon the conscientious reader answers: 'Very well; I can stand it. I will apply myself with all diligence, that by means of it I may improve my mind.'"

After pointing out the prevalent methods and manners of misunderstanding a poem, Mr. Crothers continues:

"The real 'defense of poesy' is that it has a different function from prose. It is not to be appreciated by the prosaic understanding—unless, indeed, that awkward faculty be treated to some Delsartean decomposing exercises to get rid of its stiffness. Poetry is like music; it is fitted, not to define an idea or to describe a fact, but to voice a mood. The mood may be the mood of a very simple person—the mood of a shepherd watching his flocks, or of a peasant in the fields; or, on the other hand, it may be the mood of a philosopher whose mind has been engrossed with the most subtle problems of existence. But in each case the mood, by some suggestion, must be communicated to us. Thoughts and facts must be transfigured; they must come to us as through some finer medium. As we are told that we must experience religion before we know what religion is, so we must experience poetry. The poet is the enchanter, and we are the willing victims of his spells. We are reminded of John Bunyan's quaint incantation over his reader:

Wouldst thou see
A man i' th' clouds and hear him speak to thee?
Wouldst thou be in a dream and yet not sleep?
Or wouldst thou in a moment laugh and weep?
Wouldst thou lose thyself and catch no harm?
And find thyself again without a charm?

O then come hither
And lay my book, thy head, and heart together.

"Only the gentle reader who yields to the charm can dream the dream. The poet may weave his story of the most common stuff, but 'there's magic in the web of it.' If we are conscious of this magical power, we forgive the lack of everything else. The poet may be as ignorant as Aladdin himself, but he has a strange power over our imaginations. At his word they obey, traversing continents, building palaces, painting pictures. They say, 'We are ready to obey as thy slaves, and the slaves of all that have that lamp in their hands—we and the other slaves of the lamp.'

"This is the characteristic of the poet's power. He does not

construct a work of the imagination—he makes our imaginations do that. That is why the fine passages of elaborate description in verse are usually failures. The verse-maker describes accurately and at length. The poet speaks a word, and Presto! change! We are transported into a new land, and our eyes are 'baptized into the grace and privilege of seeing.' Many have taken in hand to write descriptions of spring; and some few painstaking persons have nerved themselves to read what has been written. I turn to the prologue of the 'Canterbury Tales'; it is not about spring, it is spring, and I am among those who long to go upon a pilgrimage. A description of a jungle is an impertinence to one who has come under the spell of William Blake's

'Tiger! Tiger! burning bright
In the forest of the night.'

Those fierce eyes glowing there in the darkness sufficiently illuminate the scene. Immediately it is summer, and we feel all its delicious languor when Browning's David sings of

'The sleep in the dried river-channel where bulrushes tell
That the water was wont to go warbling so softly and well.'

The first essential to the enjoyment of poetry is leisure. . . . I do not mean that you must be a person of unlimited leisure and without visible means of support. I have known some very conscientious students of literature who, when off duty, found time to enjoy poetry. I mean that if you have only half an hour for poetry, for that half hour you must be in a leisurely frame of mind."

Mr. Crothers claims that there are true poems which convey no great thoughts, but merely contribute to the happiness of the race. Such, for instance, is Coleridge's wonderful fragment, "Kubla Khan." Others there are, he says, which are not meant to be understood, far less explained. Of such are Rossetti's "Blessed Damsel," or Browning's "Childe Roland to the dark tower came." These, he says, are neither astronomy nor theology, nor any of the things we know all about, but only poetry. He goes on to say:

"The poetical interpretation of the world is not feigning; it is a true thing—the truest thing of which we can know. The grace and sublimity which we see through the poet's eyes are real. We must, however, still insist on our main contention. The poet, if he is to hold us, must always be a poet. His thought must be in solution, and not appear as a dull precipitate of prose. He may be philosophical, but he must not philosophize. He may be moral, but he must not moralize. He may be religious, but let him spare his homilies.

"You remember Mr. By-ends in the 'Pilgrim's Progress'—how he said of Christian and Hopeful, 'They are headstrong men who think it their duty to rush on in their journey in all weathers, while I am for waiting for wind or tide. I am for Religion when he walks in his silver slippers in the sunshine.' That was very reprehensible in Mr. By-ends, and he richly deserved the rebuke which was afterward administered to him. But when we change the subject, and speak, not of religion, but of poetry, I confess that I am very much of Mr. By-ends's way of thinking. There are literary Puritans who, when they take up the study of a poet, make it a point of conscience to go on to the bitter end of his poetical works. If they start with Wordsworth on his 'Excursion,' they trudge on in all weathers. They do the poem, as when going abroad they do Europe in six weeks. As the revival hymn says, 'doing is a deadly thing.' Let me say, good Christian and Hopeful, that tho I admire your persistence, I can not accompany you. I am for a poet only when he puts on his singing robes and walks in the sunshine. As for those times when he goes on prosing in rime from force of habit, I think it is more respectful as well as more pleasurable to allow him to walk alone.

"In these days we are likely to hear discourses from the pulpit on the religion of the poets. The theme is a noble one, but frequently it is treated in too ponderous a fashion. There is a religion of the poets which comes with power to many who care little for the religion of the priests. But it is not formal or didactic. It is the welling up of that 'natural piety' of which Wordsworth speaks. Shelley describes it when he says, 'Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best

minds.' To share in the best moments of the best minds, to enter into their happiness, what is this but a religious exercise and privilege? It is not only poets like Dante and Milton, who sought expression for their theology in verse, who have entered into the sphere of religion. All the greatest poets have grappled with religious problems, and in their best moments they have uttered words of lofty cheer.

'I believe the poets; it is they
Who utter wisdom from the central deep,
And, listening to the inner flow of things,
Speak to the age out of eternity.'

NOTES.

HOLGER DRACHMANN, who has won a high place as a poet among that body of Scandinavian writers whose work is so strongly influencing the modern literature of Europe, has come to make a stay of several years in America. Drachmann is known also as a painter and as a radical.

The Bookman quotes the following quatrain, written by Mr. Andrew Lang in a volume of Poe's works:

I wonder when America shall know
That much her greatest bard is Edgar Poe,
I say this reminiscent and defiant
Of Boker, Tabb, and Longfellow and Bryant.

The Critic, speaking of Mr. Hall Caine's return to England, says: "Mr. Caine expresses his appreciation of the treatment he has received at the hands of American audiences, and yet there are some of us who look forward to the time when

The Johns shall cease from Storming
And the Glories Quail no more."

The Cornhill published recently an article on Mrs. Aphra Behn, "the first lady novelist," to whom belongs the distinction of having introduced milk-punch into England. With this beverage she was wont to regale the wits and poets who assembled at her house. She is buried in Westminster Abbey, and the inscription over her ashes reads:

"MRS. APHRA BEHN,
DIED APRIL 16TH,
1689.

HERE LIES A PROOF THAT WIT CAN NEVER BE DEFENSE ENOUGH
AGAINST MORTALITY."

THE following verses were sent by Rudyard Kipling, with a copy of his works, to Captain Robley D. Evans of the *Iowa*:

Zogbaum draws with a pencil,
And I do things with a pen,
But you sit up in a conning-tower,
Bossing eight hundred men.
Zogbaum takes care of his business,
And I take care of mine,
But you take care of ten thousand tons,
Sky-hooting through the brine.
Zogbaum can handle his shadows,
And I can handle my style,
But you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven mile.
To him that hath shall be given,
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

THE following stanza occurs in a poem by Maurice Thompson in a recent issue of *The Independent*:

She lifts her head and listens, as waking from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread, her lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: "It can be none but him!"

This brought the following protest from Boston, signed Stephenson Browne, and printed in the *New York Times*:

Her other whelps in horror this woful syntax hear:
From Penzance unto Berwick, yea! from John o' Groat's to Clear,
They cry in notes of anguish, where'er her board-schools be,
"O mother dear, in pity say, 'It can be none but he'!"

The next day *The Times* published two more communications anent the same matter:

"Whatever induced you to print Mr. Browne of Boston's slur on the objective case? Surely, as Mr. Maurice Thompson used the word "but" in his lines, "it can be none but him," it was synonymous with "except," and "except" (as probably even the Bostonese will admit) is a preposition, and governs the objective case.
HUDOR GENUOE."

Her whelps that shuddered at the shout of "kin beyond the sea,"
And the sad ignorance of Ma, who mixes "him" and "he,"
Look up again in horror—with a glare that startles France—
To hear the Boston "Penzance" for the English of Penzance.

STANHOPE SAMS.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW FLIES CARRY CONTAGION.

IT has long been known that flies are able to carry infection from spots where disease-germs abound. The efficiency of these insects as typhoid-transporters was emphasized during the late war by testimony with regard to the part played by them in spreading the disease at some of the military camps. With a view to showing graphically how this was done, Dr. Ernest B. Sangree, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., has been trying some



FIG. 1.

Permission of the *Medical Record*.

simple experiments, which he describes and illustrates in the *Medical Record* (New York, January 21). Dr. Sangree's first experiment was to place a fly for half a minute in a culture of anthrax-germs, and then to allow it to promenade for an equal length of time on a dish spread with a sterilized culture-medium. We give his results in his own words. He says:

"Fig. 1 shows the tracks the fly made in the half-minute. It did not travel much for two reasons: one was that the fly had been slightly injured in the handling; and the other, that the agar-agar had not hardened sufficiently and the fly had heavy walking. Each little dot in the line of the tracks represents a



FIG. 2.

Permission of the *Medical Record*.

step. The several colonies near the edge are those of extraneous organisms that accidentally dropped on the plate. As for the tracks, they consist apparently of nothing but anthrax colonies. Fig. 2 was secured by allowing another fly to walk for one minute over the same anthrax culture, confining it for half an hour in a

large unsterilized potato dish, and then making it walk about for one minute on another dish of sterile agar. This was in order to see how much anthrax would be retained on the fly's feet after

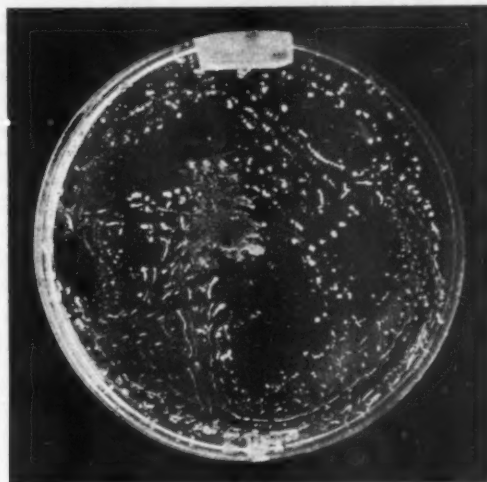


FIG. 3.

Permission of the *Medical Record*.

the lapse of this length of time. Here are many extraneous organisms, but the small dots in the line of the fly's manifest tracks consist mainly of anthrax, showing that it is quite possible for a fly to carry on its feet and deposit a certain microorganism after the lapse of at least half an hour."

Figs. 3 and 4 show the results of similar experiments, the anthrax germs in these cases being mixed with a large proportion of refuse matter. Says the author:

[In Fig. 3] "each step of the fly is marked by a little colony of anthrax; the blotch in the center of the dish is a colony of some other organism, but, aside from this, nearly every colony to be seen is anthrax. Fig. 4 was secured after the manner of Fig. 2. . . . Here, altho there are many colonies of other organisms, yet

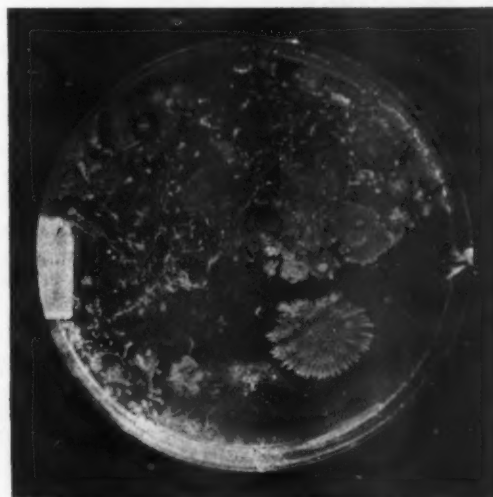


FIG. 4.

Permission of the *Medical Record*.

quite a number of anthrax colonies can easily be recognized, especially the small, clearly defined colonies, marking the evident line of the insect's tracks. The reasons I chose the bacillus of anthrax for these experiments are: That anthrax develops in colonies that are easily recognized as such by a low magnification; that they make a good photographic impression, and, finally, that anthrax is a rapid and lusty grower. The question at the camps, however, was mainly with typhoid, and I accordingly made the same series of experiments with the bacillus typhosus, and with practically the same results; but, as every bacteriologist knows, both the typhoid bacillus and its colonies so resemble other colonies and other bacilli, that to reach an approximation of the number of typhoid colonies on a plate would require a very great deal of time and trouble. Furthermore, the colonies are not rep-

resented photographically so easily. At Chickamauga, where there was so much typhoid, the sinks were shallow, very foul, and in some cases, it is said, as near as twenty feet to the tents. Observers say that flies settled in clouds on the contents of these sinks and then swarmed on to the food which the soldiers were eating. On account of the short distance they had to traverse, the time element may be eliminated. The conditions were analogous to those in which I transferred the fly directly from the infected culture to the sterile dish. Of course the number of typhoid bacilli on their feet would be nothing like that in my experiments, yet the contents of the sinks, warm, fluid, and abundant, would furnish conditions for the development of the frequently inoculated typhoid bacilli, almost equal to those which surrounded my bacillus of anthrax; and one can hardly doubt that of all the myriads of flies some at least would carry to the soldier's food the deadly bacillus typhosus."

The moral of all this evidently is: Keep flies away from your food, especially when there is disease about.

ARITHMETIC AMONG THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

THE mighty engineering works of the ancient Egyptians make us think of them as expert mathematicians. We are surprised, therefore, when the methods set forth in their recently translated manuscripts make them out rather clumsy at arithmetical calculation. This is explained by a contributor to *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, No. 8) by the fact that the nobility and the priesthood kept their knowledge secret. We translate below what he has to say on the subject:

"Almost all ancient civilized peoples had this common peculiarity—they did not understand perfectly how to make use of their theoretical knowledge. This depended partly on the fact that this knowledge, mathematics for instance, was a formal secret cult, and that the acquirement of it was allowed to a small number of initiates only, while the common, practical man was only instructed in it so far as was deemed proper by the high-priests of its mysteries or so far as it was clearly understood by them.

"That the Babylonians, Hindus, and especially the Egyptians, had made great progress in geometry, is not to be doubted. But this progress was the secret possession of the highest castes, who had kept themselves more or less apart from ordinary people. Hence the enormous difference between the state of mathematics as revealed in the great priestly and royal edifices, and as shown in some specimens of the usage of common life, and in commerce.

"In his book on the great pyramid Piazzi Smyth has written much that has been justly criticized, and his numbers and dimensions savor of the ultra-mysterious. On the other hand, his book has done such good service in the way of exact measurement that it may be quoted as an authority. Here, for instance, we find the fact that the sarcophagus of Khufu is in cubic contents, measured on the outside, exactly twice as large as its inner space, a case that shows that in the rational methods of the Egyptians, which they incorporated in their large buildings, a way of solving the problem of the duplication of the cube had already been discovered.

"How was it, now, with the common technical and mechanical calculations? In the Rhind papyrus, translated by Eisenlohr (Leipsic, 1877) we have a collection of practical examples—the ancient Egyptians seem not to have made theoretical deductions from these. In these examples we of the present day find an unfortunate clumsiness. For instance, if one wishes, according to the methods of this papyrus, to find out how many times 7 is contained in 77, he must use the following table of factors of 7:

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| — 1 | 7 |
| — 2 | 14 |
| — 4 | 28 |
| — 8 | 56 |
| 16 | 112 etc., etc. |

Those numbers are marked with dashes whose sum on the right is 77, and the sum of the corresponding numbers on the left is the answer. The ancient Egyptian calculators seem to have used

entirely multiples and submultiples of 2. Thus, to divide 19 by 8 the following table of factors was used:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 8 |
| — 2 | 16 |
| — 4 | 32 |
| — 8 | 64 |
| — 16 | 128 |
| — 32 | 256 |
| — 64 | 512 |
| — 128 | 1024 |
| — 256 | 2048 |
| — 512 | 4096 |
| — 1024 | 8192 |
| — 2048 | 16384 |
| — 4096 | 32768 |
| — 8192 | 65536 |
| — 16384 | 131072 |
| — 32768 | 262144 |
| — 65536 | 524288 |
| — 131072 | 1048576 |
| — 262144 | 2097152 |
| — 524288 | 4194304 |
| — 1048576 | 8388608 |
| — 2097152 | 16777216 |
| — 4194304 | 33554432 |
| — 8388608 | 67108864 |
| — 16777216 | 134217728 |
| — 33554432 | 268435456 |
| — 67108864 | 536870912 |
| — 134217728 | 1073741824 |
| — 268435456 | 2147483648 |
| — 536870912 | 4294967296 |
| — 1073741824 | 8589934592 |
| — 2147483648 | 17179869184 |
| — 4294967296 | 34359738368 |
| — 8589934592 | 68719476736 |
| — 17179869184 | 137438953472 |
| — 34359738368 | 274877906944 |
| — 68719476736 | 549755813888 |
| — 137438953472 | 1099511627776 |
| — 274877906944 | 2199023255552 |
| — 549755813888 | 4398046511104 |
| — 1099511627776 | 8796093022208 |
| — 2199023255552 | 17592186044416 |
| — 4398046511104 | 35184372088832 |
| — 8796093022208 | 70368744177664 |
| — 17592186044416 | 140737488355328 |
| — 35184372088832 | 281474976710656 |
| — 70368744177664 | 562949953421312 |
| — 140737488355328 | 1125899906842624 |
| — 281474976710656 | 2251799813685248 |
| — 562949953421312 | 4503599627370496 |
| — 1125899906842624 | 9007199254740992 |
| — 2251799813685248 | 18014398509481984 |
| — 4503599627370496 | 36028797018963968 |
| — 9007199254740992 | 72057594037927936 |
| — 18014398509481984 | 144115188075855872 |
| — 36028797018963968 | 288230376151711744 |
| — 72057594037927936 | 576460752303423488 |
| — 144115188075855872 | 1152921504606846976 |
| — 288230376151711744 | 2305843009213693952 |
| — 576460752303423488 | 4611686018427387904 |
| — 1152921504606846976 | 9223372036854775808 |
| — 2305843009213693952 | 18446744073709551616 |
| — 4611686018427387904 | 36893488147419103232 |
| — 9223372036854775808 | 73786976294838206464 |
| — 18446744073709551616 | 147573952589676412928 |
| — 36893488147419103232 | 295147905179352825856 |
| — 73786976294838206464 | 590295810358705651712 |
| — 147573952589676412928 | 1180591620717411303424 |
| — 295147905179352825856 | 2361183241434822606848 |
| — 590295810358705651712 | 4722366482869645213696 |
| — 1180591620717411303424 | 9444732965739290427392 |
| — 2361183241434822606848 | 18889465931478580854784 |
| — 4722366482869645213696 | 37778931862957161709568 |
| — 9444732965739290427392 | 75557863725914323419136 |
| — 18889465931478580854784 | 151115727451828646838272 |
| — 37778931862957161709568 | 302231454903657293676544 |
| — 75557863725914323419136 | 604462909807314587353088 |
| — 151115727451828646838272 | 1208925819614629174706176 |
| — 302231454903657293676544 | 2417851639229258349412352 |
| — 604462909807314587353088 | 4835703278458516698824704 |
| — 1208925819614629174706176 | 9671406556917033397649408 |
| — 2417851639229258349412352 | 19342813113834066795298816 |
| — 4835703278458516698824704 | 38685626227668133590597632 |
| — 9671406556917033397649408 | 77371252455336267181195264 |
| — 19342813113834066795298816 | 154742504910672534362390528 |
| — 38685626227668133590597632 | 309485009821345068724781056 |
| — 77371252455336267181195264 | 618970019642690137449562112 |
| — 154742504910672534362390528 | 1237940039285380274899124224 |
| — 309485009821345068724781056 | 2475880078570760549798248448 |
| — 618970019642690137449562112 | 4951760157141521099596496896 |
| — 1237940039285380274899124224 | 9903520314283042199192993792 |
| — 2475880078570760549798248448 | 19807040628566084398385987584 |
| — 4951760157141521099596496896 | 39614081257132168796771975168 |
| — 9903520314283042199192993792 | 79228162514264337593543950336 |
| — 19807040628566084398385987584 | 158456325028528675187087900672 |
| — 39614081257132168796771975168 | 316912650057057350374175801344 |
| — 79228162514264337593543950336 | 633825300114114700748351602688 |
| — 158456325028528675187087900672 | 1267650600228229401496703205376 |
| — 316912650057057350374175801344 | 2535301200456458802993406410752 |
| — 633825300114114700748351602688 | 5070602400912917605986812821504 |
| — 1267650600228229401496703205376 | 10141204801825835211973625643008 |
| — 2535301200456458802993406410752 | 20282409603651670423947251286016 |
| — 5070602400912917605986812821504 | 40564819207303340847894502572032 |
| — 10141204801825835211973625643008 | 81129638414606681695789005144064 |
| — 20282409603651670423947251286016 | 162259276829213363391578010288128 |
| — 40564819207303340847894502572032 | 324518553658426726783156020576256 |
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| — 162259276829213363391578010288128 | 1296074214633706907132624082305024 |
| — 324518553658426726783156020576256 | 2592148429267413814265248164610048 |
| — 648037107316853453566312041152512 | 5184296858534827628530496329220096 |
| — 1296074214633706907132624082305024 | 10368593717069655257060992658440192 |
| — 2592148429267413814265248164610048 | 20737187434139310514121985316880384 |
| — 5184296858534827628530496329220096 | 41474374868278621028243970633760768 |
| — 10368593717069655257060992658440192 | 82948749736557242056487941267521536 |
| — 20737187434139310514121985316880384 | 165897499473114484112975882535043072 |
| — 41474374868278621028243970633760768 | 331794998946228968225951765070086144 |
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| — 663589997892457936451903530140172288 | 5308719983139663491615228241121378304 |
| — 1327179995784915872903807060280344576 | 10617439966279326983230456482242756608 |
| — 2654359991569831745807614120560689152 | 21234879932558653966460912964485513216 |
| — 5308719983139663491615228241121378304 | 42469759865117307932921825928971026432 |
| — 10617439966279326983230456482242756608 | 84939519730234615865843651857942052864 |
| — 21234879932558653966460912964485513216 | 169879039460469231731687303715884105728 |
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| — 45347238040013052833865151022383844364247891968 | 362777904320104422670921208179070754913983135744 |
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| — 725555808640208845341842416358141509827966271488 | 5804446469121670762734739330865132078623730171904 |
| — 1451111617280417690683684832716283019655932542976 | 11622232938243341525469478661730264157247460343808 |
| — 2902223234560835381367369665432566039311865085952 | 23244464676486683050938 |

ferred to show that in two cases it was a single yolk or cell which, irrespective of the second, produced the double embryo. These particular eggs, then, show in one and the same example two kinds of twins, two young ones produced together, and one egg-cell producing two young ones."

HAS SCIENCE KEPT ITS PROMISES?

THE famous French critic, M. Ferdinand Brunetière, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, created a good deal of excitement by declaring two or three years ago that science was bankrupt—that she had made definite promises which she had failed to redeem. He has now returned to the attack and repeats his charges in a recent number of *Le Figaro*, Paris. M. Charles Richet, editor of the *Revue Scientifique*, takes M. Brunetière sharply to task in a leading article (January 14), and tells us that science has made no promises; she is simply working away at the problems of life, and solving one after another. As for the ultimate enigma of human destiny, M. Richet regards it as insoluble—but that is no reason why we should complain of the telephone or of the latest discovery in preventive medicine. Says M. Richet:

"M. Brunetière affirms anew, with energy, that science has not kept its promises. 'In the plenitude of its power [he says], science promised that it would answer these redoubtable questions: Whence do we come? Why do we live? Whither are we going?' and he reproaches science with not having fulfilled its engagements.

"Now the authority of M. Brunetière is great enough, even in matters of science, to make this dogmatic and almost solemn affirmation, coming from him, pass without contest and without protest. This is a great pity, for the so-called 'promises' of science are of the domain of pure fancy. They have reality only in the imagination of M. Brunetière.

"To begin with, 'science has promised,' he says. But what science? Who is this person? 'I know not the lady,' said De Maistre, speaking of 'nature.' I know no more of 'science.' Who has the right to speak in her name and make us absurd promises? If a scientist makes a mistake or commits himself to some hazardous statement, 'science' is not responsible. The temerities of a *savant*, or of ten *savants*, or even of a thousand, can not compromise her. . . . Science . . . survives scientists, as good sense and esthetics survive the historians of literature.

"Nevertheless, if we will, we may strictly consider as the 'voice of science' the unanimous, or almost unanimous, accord of scientists on this or that point. There exists a sort of official science, that manifests itself by the classic and uniform statement of certain facts. For example, all books on chemistry, English, French, Portuguese, or Rumanian, agree that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and on the methods of their preparation. This uniformity in description and exposition indicates that science is fixed on this point (in 1899, at least). Likewise, for the laws of luminous vibrations, in physics, or the phenomena of the circulation, in physiology, or the phases of the moon, in astronomy, or the solution of equations of the second degree in algebra. The standard treatises, elementary or higher, give quite exactly a picture of the present state of science.

"In what standard works has science made the astonishing promises that M. Brunetière mentions with bitterness? . . .

"We may even be permitted to be still more curious, and to ask in what scientific work, standard or not, M. Brunetière has run across his promises regarding the solution of enigmas? I do not believe that they are in the chemistry books. . . . Are they in the works on physics? Not at all. . . . Even the treatises on physiology do not discuss the problems so dear to M. Brunetière; they are occupied with quite different subjects, and the field for precise investigation that is offered to them is so vast that they have no need to get lost in metaphysical nebulosities. In treatises on zoology are found studies of higher and lower organisms and of the classification of animals. Botany occupies itself with plants; geology, with fossils, terrestrial strata, and rocks. The destiny of man gives no concern to either botanists or zoologists, and it is not discussed in the works of the astronomers, the mathematicians, or the engineers.

"It is true that certain anthropologists have put forth hypotheses about the origin of man—hypotheses suggested to them by the zoologists. These hypotheses are very probable, so probable that they are even taught by Catholics. The Darwinian theory of the evolution of species is no longer an object of horror as it was twenty-five years ago. . . .

"But these are not promises. Altho it is pretty nearly proven that living organisms have risen by evolution until the human species has been attained, this does not solve the terrible question: 'Whence come we?' for to declare that man comes from the rudimentary organisms of the first geologic epochs is only to remove the difficulty a little. . . . Whence come these living germs themselves, from which man has sprung by progressive evolution? And why? Assuredly it is impossible for us to know; we must resign ourselves to ignorance. Never has there been a scientist worthy of the name who has dared to promise us a certain solution to interrogations that must unceasingly be repeated.

"Why, then, reproach science with not giving a solution, when she has never pretended to do so? . . . M. Brunetière's indignation is like that of a man who should reproach Leonardo de Vinci with having painted 'La Gioconda,' and Mozart with having composed 'Don Juan,' because neither 'La Gioconda' nor 'Don Juan' increases the speed of the express trains from Paris to Havre.

"Really, the reasoning of M. Brunetière has exactly this effect. 'Incandescent lamps,' he says, 'cast no more light [on this question] than the candles of our sires; and serotherapy, which does not prevent our dying, gives us also no information about why we die.'

"So incandescent lamps and serotherapy are condemned, because neither of them has solved the problem of the origin, the object, and the end of life.

"But they have never put forth this absurd pretense, M. Brunetière. Incandescent lights give us better illumination than candles; that is quite sufficient. As to serotherapy, do you really think that it is criminal because it does not give us the fountain of youth? It is saving the lives of a hundred thousand children every year; that is all!

"A hundred thousand children! A negligible quantity, perhaps, for a haughty critic, and a slight result, if we compare it with what might be done with a magic liquid that would give us eternal youth.

"Nevertheless, the lives of a hundred thousand children have a certain value; and M. Brunetière was not very happily inspired when he reproached us with serotherapy. . . .

"Science has already done admirable work. Can she go further? Doubtless. Every day brings some new conquest, without solving the final enigma of human destiny, which probably will never be solved.

"Is M. Brunetière, with or without his friends, going to give us this desired solution, a solution that will not be ridiculous?

"It is scarcely probable, disrespectful tho it may be, to refuse him this hope.

"In any case he will not discourage us. The work of scientists and of science, in spite of the critics, will continue as in the past. A black shadow envelops us; mystery is round about us. This immense complexity of laws and of phenomena that enwraps us can not be untangled even partially, except by patient, long, and troublesome research. This is the task of science. She has no other hope. She can make no other promise than that she will diminish a little the thickness of this frightful obscurity.

"Is there any other way to dissipate these shadows except by the methods of scientific investigation? We know of none, and we wait for M. Brunetière, or some one else to make one known to us.

"And at the same time he will perhaps give us exact information about these famous promises of science, which have so roused his vehement indignation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

High Vacua and the Use of Liquid Hydrogen.

-In a recent address before the London Royal Society, Professor Dewar showed, says *Merck's Report*, how liquid hydrogen could be used as a condensing agent for the production of very high vacua, the contents of a closed tube containing air being quickly condensed as solid air when one end of the tube was immersed in the liquid. When the portion of the tube from which the air

had thus been removed by condensation was sealed off with a blowpipe, a vacuum was obtained so high that it would scarcely allow an electric discharge to pass. The rapidity with which this result was achieved was very remarkable, the immersion never lasting more than a minute, and Sir William Crookes stated that the vacuum produced in that short space of time was higher than he could obtain with the ordinary pump after working it for several hours.

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF BUILDINGS.

ARCHITECTS, even when they are planning rooms intended specially for auditoriums, often leave acoustic problems to be settled by chance, and those who do really give attention to this important question are so often disappointed in the practical realization of their intentions that many scientific men have been on the point of giving up in despair, and of asserting that nothing short of actual trial can give us information regarding the acoustic properties of a church or a hall. The problem, however, has been attacked theoretically in several ways, and, in a recent paper, Prof. W. C. Sabine, of the American Institute of Architects, tells us what has been learned of it. We quote an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine* (January) from *The Engineering Record*:

"In the case of a speaker in the open air, the sound spreads in all directions; while there are no reflections or obstructions, much of the effect is wasted by the passage of the sound to points where there are no hearers. A wall placed behind the speaker will reflect a portion of the sound, and side walls and a ceiling will return still more. A portion of the sound will be reflected and a portion absorbed, according to the nature of the surface. When the distance and location of the reflecting surface are such that it will reinforce the sound to the audience, the material should be made as good a reflector as possible; but in many instances the sound returns only in time to make a confusing echo, in which case the surface from which it comes may be made absorbent.

"Concerning the shape of the room, there are no positive rules which can be given, altho certain general principles exist. 'A wall immediately behind the speaker, angle walls cutting off the corners at each side, and a sloping ceiling, not high, immediately above him, are advantages. A curved ceiling over the audience, or one with sloping sides, is favorable.' There is no advantage in the use of the ellipse or of any conic section with the speaker at the focus, and there is no simple geometrical surface ideal for the purpose, the many variables making the problem altogether too complex.

"One of the difficulties in connection with the reinforcement of sound by reflection lies in the manner in which sound waves interfere with each other, the differences in the distances traversed by the waves reflected from various parts of the room causing the sound to be strengthened at some points and weakened at others. Professor Sabine shows how careful tests at the Harvard Physical Laboratory demonstrated the existence and nature of this action, but as yet no general cure for it has been devised, altho in certain cases success has been obtained.

"The principal feature in the problem, which has been treated in a practical manner, is that of the absorption of sound by surfaces from which reflection would be undesirable. In many cases, especially in empty, unfurnished rooms, the audibility of a sound will persist to such an extent as to interfere materially with the succeeding sounds. By the use of an electric chronograph it has been found possible to measure the rate of absorption of sound for a given room under various circumstances, and the influence of various kinds of hangings and upholstery can be very clearly shown. Similar effects are produced by the presence or absence of an audience, and, in order that the acoustic properties of a hall may be the same when only partially filled as when full, the vacant seats should be provided with cushions of equivalent absorbent value."

There are thus, Professor Sabine reminds us, three things to be taken into consideration: namely, loudness, interference, and distinctness. Conditions that are favorable in one of these respects may be unfavorable in another, so we must make the best compromise possible:

"Interference is usually less noticeable than either deficient loudness or excessive residual sound. Residual sound can be reduced to the minimum by inclining the reflecting surfaces in such a manner as to bring all the sound by one reflection upon the audience, the latter being the most absorbent factor in a room. This will also raise the loudness to the maximum, both ends being thus attained together.

"The principal difficulty lies in the fact that considerations of architectural design with regard to appearance must generally outweigh the desire for acoustic excellence; and, when esthetic demands have been considered, and the requirements of lighting, heating, and ventilating fully met, the acoustic properties of a building have but small chance of consideration."

Professor Sabine's paper, *The Engineering Magazine* goes on to say, contains interesting details of tests and investigations of the acoustic properties of several buildings and rooms under various conditions. These probably are the first quantitative researches of this nature ever undertaken.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"M. MAIGE, by varying the condition of exposure of plants to light, and keeping flowering branches in the dark, has succeeded in transforming the latter into sterile creeping or climbing branches," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. "Inversely, he has been able, by means of the localized action of light, to transform creeping or climbing into flowering branches. These results were obtained at the vegetable biological laboratory of Fontainebleau."

"THE wonderful growth of the telegraph business is shown," says *Popular Science News*, "in the fact that 30 years ago there were only 3,000 telegraph offices and little more than 75,000 miles of wire strung throughout the length and breadth of the land. At the present time there are about 25,000 offices and over 1,000,000 miles of wire. The annual number of messages handled 30 years ago was 5,879,282; to-day it is 80,000,000. The average cost to the sender 30 years ago was \$1.047; the average cost to-day is 30.9 cents. At the start the cost to the company was more than twice what it is to-day to the sender."

"WE are all familiar," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, "with the teaching of the physiognomist that thick lips indicate a sensual disposition, and delicate, finely formed lips coincide with a certain spirituality, firmness, and elevation of character. Dr. A. Bloch, in a thorough study of the lips from an anthropological point of view, believes that all such indications are imaginary. The form, size, and color of these organs belong to race distinctions quite as much as the shape and dimensions of the nose. In fact they are often in correlation. The pigmentation is notably different in the various sub-species of man, varying from a delicate rose to a dark brown. In hybridity, like many other traits, the lips of one or the other parent may reappear in full character in the child. Really thick lips never occur, except as an anomaly, in the white race."

"IT is a widespread error," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "that the stimulating effect of coffee is due solely to the 1 to 1.5 per cent. of caffeine which it contains. More recent scientific investigations, however, have shown that the beneficial action of coffee is caused not alone by the caffeine, but also by the aromatic substances produced during roasting. That caffeine takes no part in the formation of these substances is shown by the investigations of Trillich, who examined a variety of coffee in which no caffeine could be found, but nevertheless developed an aroma on roasting not inferior in effect to that of ordinary coffee. The beans are obtained from a shrub (*Coffea bourbonica*) growing wild on the island Bourbon. They are used by the natives and are not exported. The coffee bears the name of Café Marron, a name applied also to coffee substitutes in bean form. The general appearance and odor of this coffee quite decidedly resemble those of ordinary coffee, but the peculiar tear shape of the beans attracts attention at once. While coffee prepared from this product has not a fine aroma, it is quite probable that it may be improved by proper methods of cultivation to the extent that it will have all the good properties of our best grades without the deleterious effects of a high content of caffeine."

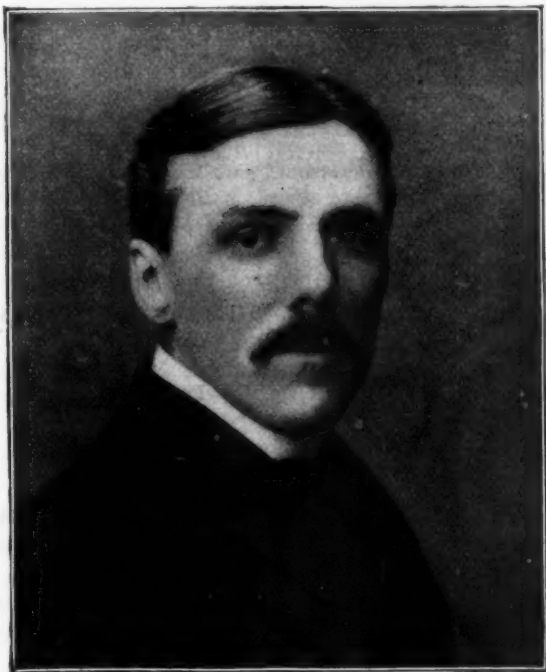
"A CERTAIN physician," says *The Criterion*, "had a large Toepler-Holtz machine which gave a spark like a young streak of lightning. His wife was much interested in it and watched the doctor manipulate it until she fancied herself master of the apparatus. One day a party of friends called when the doctor was out, and the good wife seized the opportunity of paralyzing them with her knowledge of science. She was a very dignified woman of portly presence, and after leading them into the office, she began her explanation with all the impressiveness of a lecturer. She spoke briefly of the preliminary manipulation of the machine. 'And then,' she said, laying her hand upon one connection, 'the electricity goes from here to here,' whereupon an angry white spark leaped out from the brass ball indicated, with a report like a horse-pistol, and smote her upon the extended finger, causing her to sit upon the floor with a violence that shook the window panes. The guests stood around in expectant attitudes, looking at their fallen hostess in pardonable surprise. Only for a moment did that capable woman leave them in doubt: 'There,' said she, in the most matter-of-fact manner, as the events had simply followed the usual course, 'you see how it works. Now let's go into the garden and look at the chrysanthemums.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. HILLIS SUCCEEDS BEECHER AND ABBOTT.

NOW that Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has accepted the call to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the *New York Observer* predicts that the pulpit will be again as celebrated for sacred oratory as it was in the early days of Henry Ward Beecher.

Dr. Hillis was born in Magnolia, Iowa, forty-one years ago. To accept the call to Plymouth he resigned from Central Church,



REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Chicago, where he was ministering to the independent congregation which gathered around Dr. David Swing after his separation from Presbyterianism. Dr. Hillis's successor at Central Church will be Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

Dr. Hillis's first sermon before his new congregation is sufficiently striking, even in print, to deserve quotation. His subject was "Jesus Christ, the Supreme Example of Genius in the Realm of Intellect." The following passages are taken from the report published in the *New York Observer*:

"Tho nearly three centuries have passed, Shakespeare has had but twelve great students of four nationalities, who have given us great commentaries upon those immortal dramas. No young scholar has ever felt so interested in the bard of Stratford that he has gone to some province in Africa in order to give his beloved poet to the people or formulated their rude speech into written language. Yet during this century alone the intellectual stimulus of Christ's story has been such that more than two hundred dictionaries and grammars, in as many dialects and languages, have been compiled for the furtherance of Christ's thoughts and the enrichment of men's life. In view of His influence upon law, literature, letters, and life, it seems hard not to believe in Christ's supremacy in the realm of intellect.

"For some reason, no author has ever spoken of Christ as earth's supreme literary artist. Men have discussed His ideas of childhood, and home, and friendship, and heaven, but they have held themselves well away from all words as to the marvelous skill with which He formulated thoughts so melodious that, tho they have been translated twice they still breathe the sound of an ethereal music. Christ's thoughts, injured by translators and marred by copyists, seem like those precious marbles from the hands of Phidias, the very fragments of which are so beautiful as

to evoke the admiration of all beholders. Nevertheless, His words as quoted by His four biographers, represent in form and thought the highest products of genius that the literary art has ever produced. Charles Dickens was the great master of the pathetic style, yet when the novelist was asked what was the most touching story in literature, he answered: 'The story of the Prodigal Son.' Coleridge took all knowledge to his province, and his conversation sparkled with jewels of thought. Yet when asked for the richest passage in literature, he answered: 'The Beatitudes.' Edmund Kean was a great actor and artist, but there was one passage so full of tears that he thought no man could properly present it—the one beginning, 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' . . .

"Christ's thought of God was that of a being clothed with matchless simplicity and beauty. He affirmed that God was man's Father, who had made His earthly child in His own image; that man is a miniature of the Divine Being; that what reason and judgment and memory and love in the small are in man they are in the large in the great God. Moving on in His thought, Christ revealed God as the world's burden-bearer, full of an exquisite kindness and sympathy; that what He was through three and thirty years, God was through all the ages; that what He was to publican and sinner in Bethlehem, God was for all maimed and wrecked hearts in all worlds; that no human tear falls but God feels it; that no blow smites the suffering heart but God shrinks and suffers; that with wistful longing He follows the publican and the prodigal, waiting for the hour when He may recover the youth to his integrity, or lead the man grown gray in sin to His Father's house."

The following few words descriptive of Dr. Hillis's personal appearance may serve to complement the portrait published herewith: "His face is thin and almost careworn, and the complexion pale; but the whole countenance is lighted by black eyes of piercing brilliancy, which fairly glow and scintillate when he is swayed by powerful emotions." Dr. Hillis is known as an author of religious works, chief among which are "A Man's Value to Society," "The Investment of Influence," "How the Inner Light Failed," and "Foregleams of Immortality."

Does God Suffer?—"Philosophy, analogy, and revelation unitedly proclaim that the greatest sufferer in the universe is the Father of us all." Thus the Rev. F. B. Stockdale answers the above question. He argues that where there is life of any kind there is capacity for pain; that God could not have imparted what He did not possess; that capacity to suffer is a Divine attribute. We quote further (*Methodist Review*, January):

"We believe the capacity to suffer is universal because it is the profoundest trait in the Divine nature. If some grant the ability, but deny the experience, we say no part of the Divine nature can be inactive; we are not willing to charge God with the most selfish trait known to an intelligent mind, namely, to refuse activity to one's nature because its working would hurt. As well might we expect a mother to cease loving a child because he will grieve and wound her."

To Mr. Stockdale the facts that ascent in the scale of being means added capacity to suffer, that somewhere in the ascent pain passes to grief, and from the muscles to the mind, suggest, by analogy, the same conclusion. Turning to revelation, the writer says:

"How can one follow the Master in His humiliation, see Him weep over the sinful city, watch His agony in the garden, hear His cry on the cross, remembering He is the brightness of His Father's glory and the image of His person—not in form but disposition—and that with Him the Father is ever well pleased, and yet doubt that God suffers? Immanuel is the man of sorrows and the one acquainted with grief. If God does not suffer Jesus is not His representative. He is the 'Son of Man,' but not the 'Son of God.' The one who doubts that God suffers must wait for some Christ who will know no sorrow, will not be grieved with the hardness of men's hearts, or hurt by their rejection—one who will not weep over the city He could not save because they would

not. We believe Christ to be the highest possible revelation to man. Yet the most pathetic picture drawn by pen, the most sorrowful life drawn by men, is the life of the God-man. The most beautiful picture of God we have is a picture of the most loving, most suffering, Divine-human Being the world will ever see. A Christ proclaims that God suffers."

COMMENT ON THE NEW CATECHISM.

THE Catechism projected in England for the use of free non-conformist churches and schools (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 11) has been received both in England and this country with a great variety of opinions even among members of the Evangelical churches. Rev. Thomas Spurgeon says of it that it is "too lukewarm" to suit him. Rev. Samuel Pearson considers the publication "one of the most notable events in the history of English Christianity." On the other hand, the Rev. C. F. Aked considers "the free-church part of the Catechism magnificent, but its theological part valueless."

The Christian Commonwealth (Disciples, London) thinks it strange that two years' labor by "some of the ablest men of England should have resulted in so trivial a compendium."

The Christian (Evangelical, London) says: "It will be found that no great doctrine is omitted, and the whole result testifies to the substantial agreement of the chief thinkers in our free churches on the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith."

In a brief note *The Outlook* (Congregational, New York) thus refers to the publication:

"The Catechism seems to us to fail in its efforts to be clear and simple. It does not succeed as well as we wish it did in presenting the eternal and essential Gospel in terms easily understood in this century. Even in this respect it comes as near to success, perhaps, as could be expected, but not as near as could be desired. We agree that it is a noble exhibition of the unity of the free churches, but seriously doubt whether it will contribute much toward an understanding of the truths of Christianity."

Zion's Herald (Methodist Episcopal, Boston) is not inclined to be as enthusiastic over the Catechism as some of its projectors. As to the union of the denominations in the production of the work, it says:

"The union thus signalized, however, is not an altogether peaceful augury. In the first place, be it observed, it is a union of 'free churches'—nay, of 'Evangelical free churches'; and, secondly, in the new Catechism, while the differences among the churches which it represents are ignored, those between these churches and the Establishment, as well as the Catholic and Unitarian communions, are defined more clearly than ever. This means that, altho the English Methodists, Congregationalists, *et al.*, may henceforth be expected to live at peace with one another, there is likely to be increased hostility between them and all others. It is therefore now in order to pray for further Divine interference to produce the state of universal peace among the followers of Jesus for which He Himself besought the Father."

Neither is *The Congregationalist* very sanguine of the outcome. It says:

"Of course it is to be expected that, while this statement of doctrine is approved by these representatives of all the denominations, it will not be approved by all their associates. To strong denominationalists it will appear weak and vague. To controversialists it will be an irritating disappointment. What comfort can be found in agreement in doctrine by those who have experienced theology without having experienced religion? To those who have been trained to praise God by battle-cries against their fellow Christians harmonious confession is discord. They will get satisfaction from this catechism only by interpreting it, as they do the Bible, to prove their adversaries wrong."

But *The Congregationalist* concludes by saying: "To us this Catechism is an adequate statement of Christian faith in modern, simple, intelligible language to which we can heartily subscribe."

The Central Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, St. Louis) hails the Catechism as "an achievement indicative of the growing unity of Christendom." After quoting some of the adverse criticisms, it expresses its own view thus:

"It would seem from a cursory study of that portion of the Catechism which has just been published in this country, that no unseemly compromise was necessary in order to unite Calvinists, Arminians, and those of intermediate shades of belief, in the declaration of their common faith. It is noted, however, as a curious fact that the greatest difficulty experienced by this body of theologians, in their attempt to unite in an expression of Christian doctrine which would command general assent, was experienced in formulating a definition of the resurrection of the body. This seemed to be 'an impassable mountain of difficulty,' but it was finally scaled."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) does not speak in flattering terms of the production. It says:

"It is to be a rare conglomerate. It is to be Presby-Bapto-Methodist. And what a mixture is that! Each element good and useful alone, but a nauseating pill when mixed. 'I would that thou wert either cold or hot,' said He amid the candlesticks. And it seems to us that the mixing of the three elements to make an interdenominational catechism has produced a most insipid, lukewarm concoction."

HENRY DRUMMOND: HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS THEOLOGY.

DESPITE the wide influence that Prof. Henry Drummond's writings have exerted, his personality, according to Dr. George Adam Smith, remained almost unknown to the world. Dr. Smith, who was appointed by Professor Drummond's family to write the latter's biography, was Drummond's schoolmate and colleague in Edinburgh and Glasgow universities, and writes of his subject with intimate personal affection.

Drummond began with and maintained to the end a most lovable character, notwithstanding two or three radical changes in his views on theology, and criticism by his enemies that amounted to persecution, and a popularity that grew to idolatry. Dr. Smith says of him:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous service which Henry Drummond rendered to his generation was to show them a Christianity which was perfectly natural. You met him somewhere, a graceful, well-dressed gentleman, tall and lithe, with a swing in his walk and a brightness on his face, who seemed to carry no cares, and to know neither presumption nor timidity. You spoke and found him keen for any of a hundred interests. He fished, he shot, he skated as few can, he played cricket; he would go any distance to see a fire or football match. He had a new story, a new puzzle, or a new joke every time he met you. Was it on the street? He drew you to watch two message-boys meet, grin, knock each other's hats off, lay down their baskets and enjoy a friendly chaffer of marbles. Was it in the train? He had dredged from the bookstall every paper and magazine that was new to him; or he would read you a fresh tale from his favorite, Bret Harte. . . . If it was a rainy afternoon in a country house, he described a new game, and in five minutes everybody was in the thick of it. If it was a children's party, they clamored for his sleight-of-hand. He smoked, he played billiards, lounging in the sun, he could be the laziest man you ever saw."

Drummond, we are further told, was sure to find out what interested you. His keen brown eyes got at your heart. But with all his great popularity and reputation for learning, there was never any assumption of superiority or ambition to gain influence shown in his bearing. He always talked about profound as well as trifling things in an unforced manner. There was no smell of books in his learning, no smudge of unction in his religion. He was one of the purest, most unselfish, most reverent souls you ever knew, but you would not have called him saint. The name he went by among younger men was "The Prince"; there was a distinction and a radiance upon him that compelled the title.

Dr. Smith says Drummond had the most perfect genius for friendship. There was but one thing that his friends felt to be lacking, and this lack may be considered the crown of his friendship: the longer you knew him, the more you were impressed with the fact that he seldom talked of himself, and never about his inner self. You sometimes detected in the radiance of his conversation a great loneliness behind it all. But he was careful never to let his most intimate friends come near this loneliness, when he fought out the battles of his heart.

Altho Drummond was well born in a moral as well as in a mental and physical sense, he was no more free from temptation than many another man. His career shows that great moral struggles were going on in his heart. When only twenty-two he boldly allied himself with Moody in what seemed at the time to be nothing better than a sensational evangelical movement, which outraged the conservative sense of many of his friends. When his work was done, the man seemed to be without a purpose in life, and appeared to wait for years for something to turn up in his career. At the age of thirty-four, he wrote his book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which Dr. Smith frankly confesses is defective in logic and in fact. Near the close of his life he wrote another book, "The Ascent of Man," in which he in a large measure recanted the doctrine of "Natural Law."

But the man himself was tenfold greater than all that he ever did. His influence was like nothing so much as the influence of one of the great medieval saints. Men and women of every rank of life sought him, and from every nation under the sun they sought him. They turned instinctively to him, not for counsel merely, but for the good news of God and for the inspiration which men seek only from the purest and most loving of their kind. He was prophet and he was priest to hosts of individuals. On the strength of his personality, because of the *spirit* of his writings, they accepted the weakest of his logic and the most potent of his fallacies. They claimed from him the solution of every problem. They brought to him alike their mental and physical troubles. Surest test of a man's love and holiness, they believed in his prayers as a remedy for their diseases and a sure mediation between their sinful souls and God. There are men who still pray to and worship Henry Drummond as some of the great churches worship the saints of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Smith first makes an examination of the views of young Drummond while a college student. Certain lines of his growth follow or have to do with some of the most interesting religious and intellectual developments of our time. Here was a young man trained in an evangelical family and in the school of the older orthodoxy, who consecrated his youth to the service of Christ as his God and Savior, believing in Christ's divinity and in the power of His atonement, but who grew away from many of the doctrines. For instance, he lost faith in the literal inspiration of the Scriptures.

What impressed most of Drummond's fellow college students

was his marvelous development of the powers of observation. He could see so many more things in his work, in the laboratories, in the natural-history room, in the study of fossils and rocks, on the playground, than any of his fellows could. Mr. Church, a fellow student, draws the following picture of him:

"He often stood in a thoughtful manner, or sauntered about the college quadrangle between classes. He generally wore a tall hat and had long auburn hair. Tho I fain would have spoken to him, his ethereal appearance and great grace and refinement seemed to forbid an approach to one who appeared different from the majority of students. He was generally alone. Indeed, his apparent loneliness first drew my attention to him. He seemed to have no companions as other students had, but was only one of them, handsome, bright, and silent. He struck me as one possessed by great thoughts, which were polarizing in his mind and giving a happy expression to his face."



HENRY DRUMMOND.
Permission of Doubleday & McClure.

Drummond as a divinity student at New College early indicated the scientific leaning of his mind in his theological theses. Darwin's "Origin of Species" had just appeared, and, to the consternation of the university, threatened to overturn all theology. Drummond boldly declared that Darwin's work was the most important contribution to the literature of apologetics which the nineteenth century has produced. But, despite this, he could not see how evolutionary development could explain the Bible. He could not find the missing link. At this stage there is no trace of revolt in him against orthodox Christianity, and Dr. Smith characterizes Drummond's whole career as one without revolt, but one of steady growth. The man's great artistic temperament forbade revolt, a temperament which can not struggle against what is hostile and superfluous. He had a most un-

selfish consideration for the beliefs and prejudices of older people. But even here, as a divinity student, the scientific method of looking at theology began to manifest itself in his mind.

At the end of the summer of 1873, Moody and Sankey landed in Edinburgh and began their great mission. The movement was looked upon with considerable prejudice by all classes of society. But Moody's great earnestness and common sense soon began to win.

Just how Drummond was drawn into this movement, Dr. Smith is unable to tell; but on one occasion Moody asked two divinity students to help him in one of his meetings. They refused, but went home ashamed of their conduct. This incident no doubt appealed to Drummond. He saw that Moody was trying to supply the very thing that was lacking in the church, and he could not let the opportunity to help pass by. Drummond gained from this movement not only the power of organizing and leading men, but that insight into character, that knowledge of life on its lowest as well as its highest levels, that power of interest in every individual he met, which so brilliantly distinguished him, and, in later years, made his friends feel as if his experience and his sympathy were exhaustless.

In this great mission movement Drummond became a power perhaps as potent as Moody himself. Dr. Stalker, writing of Drummond as a revivalist, says:

"But at that time, when he was only about three and twenty and very youthful-looking, it must have been very curious to see him handling meetings of thousands with the most perfect ease, tho this did not occur to any of us then. . . . It was like mesmerism; and I have often wondered whether it actually had any connection with the mesmeric powers which he occasionally exhibited for the amusement of his friends."

Dr. Smith characterizes this revival as one of the greatest moral and intellectual movements of the nineteenth century in England. When it had passed, Drummond returned to college. He now had experience, what he so much needed. For philosophy he never had any gift, and he often chaffed those who had. Altho he continued his evangelist work in and out of college, he appeared to be waiting for a new crisis in his career to turn up. In 1876 he wrote to a friend:

"And do you know, a strange thought comes to me sometimes that 'waiting' has the same kind of effect upon one that affection has?"

To illustrate what a boyish spirit this man had, at the age of twenty-six he invented a game for some friends at a country house one rainy evening. He said:

"They play it in America with bowie-knives. Four men are locked into a dark room, each in a corner, and the survivor wins. We'll do without the knives; the door and the shutters shall be shut, each of us will stand in a corner, and the first who gets on another man's back will be the winner."

Dr. Smith was in the game, and he says it was the most exciting one he ever played. "Nobody stirred from his corner for twenty minutes. Then I heard a scuffle between two of the others, felt my way to fling myself on both of them, when Drummond pounced on me and we all rolled in a heap, he, of course, on top, as he always was."

Drummond was given the chair of science in Edinburgh University, and afterward came to America on a geological expedition with Professor Geikie. About this time he wrote to a friend concerning the war between religion and science:

"No one now expects science from the Bible. The literary form of Genesis precludes the idea that it is science. You might as well compare 'Paradise Lost' with geology as the Book of Genesis."

The most potent personal influence in Drummond's life was that of Dr. Marcus Dod, his ecclesiastical superior at the Passil Park Mission, Edinburgh. In Dr. Dod's knowledge of literature and the philosophical tendencies of our time, the young man found numerous opportunities for repairing the defects of his own education.

Dr. Dod's biblical criticism and application of the hypothesis of evolution to the interpretation of religion were decidedly the greatest influences in shaping Drummond's subsequent views in theology.

Drummond had a high opinion of Moody. A month before his death he said to one of his doctors: "Moody was the biggest man I ever met."

Here is a curious story bearing on Drummond's book "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." It is told by his brother-in-law:

"I was with Henry after his father's death in Glenelg (January 1, 1888), when we found among his father's papers a notebook of his father, the old William Drummond, in which he had some reflections on religious matters. I think the old man wrote, after noting some facts in the spiritual and natural life: 'Would it not be strange if it turned out that the laws of nature and of the spiritual world were the same?' And Henry remarked to me: 'How strange! That is just my idea as expressed in "Natural

Law." Can there be an inherited idea, as well as an inherited tendency?' or words to that effect."

Drummond then asserted that the laws governing both spheres were identical. But he insisted that he arrived at this position by the inductive method; that first of all he awoke to the actual presence of certain natural laws in one department after another of the spiritual life—regeneration, growth, degeneration, and so forth. This he emphasized again and again. He had not first supposed his theory, and then tried to see if the facts would fit it; but he had first encountered the facts, gradually recognized their significance, and then deduced his general principle from them.

Probably no book of its kind in this century has had such a sale as "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." One hundred and twenty thousand copies have been taken in England alone. Dr. Smith notes that the book was much more popular in England and America than it was in Scotland. This is due to the hostile criticism of the book by the Glasgow Club, where Drummond was personally very highly esteemed. The beautiful style of the book, its rich religious experience, and the enthusiasm of which it is brimful account for its wonderful popularity.

In Russia, Germany, and Scandinavia, the book provoked a deal of pamphleteering and lampooning among theologians and scientists.

Drummond was an invalid for two years before his death. He often spoke of the stupidity of being ill, and said: "Ah! you can't think how horrid I feel. I have been giving all my life, and now it seems to me positively indecent to be only getting. Well, perhaps there is a lesson in that too."

No man ever had such a funeral. Throughout the British empire, in many of the universities of America, and in Continental Europe, men met and paid tribute to the memory of one of the sweetest spirits of this century.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE International Sunday-School Convention, to which some 2,000 delegates will be drawn, will meet at Atlanta, Ga., April 27-29.

THE total number of adherents to "The Friends or Quakers" is 113,877, a decided increase during the year. In the United States they number nearly 94,000.

RECENT statistics of the Unitarian denomination in England show 364 churches and chapels, with 270 ministers and lay workers. Dr. James Martineau is the oldest minister.

A WRITER in *The Outlook* takes up the question of minister's salaries, and selecting the Congregational denomination as a basis finds that the average salary paid to the Congregational ministers in forty-two States and Territories is \$1,125.

MISS MARIANNE FARNINGHAM has for over forty years contributed, with scarcely an exception, a poem to every weekly issue of the *London Christian World*, and her prose sketches for the same paper have been almost as many. Besides this she wrote for many years nearly the whole of the English *Sunday School Times*, which she still edits. The titles of her writings would alone fill a small volume.

DEAN FARRAR has made the announcement to the ecclesiastical world that, in the course of the recent restorations of the cathedral under his charge, the bones of the murdered St. Thomas a Becket have been discovered. According to the Dean's account, the skull is smashed in on one side at the point where the murderous blow was struck, but the crown of the head is not missing, as has been generally reported by tradition.

IN answer to the question, why are the Jews so fond of fish? *The American Hebrew* says: "In the Middle Ages the Jews for the most part denied their religion to those about them and practised it in secret. Openly they lived a Christian life apparently—they had to, if they would exist—and as those about them abstained from meat on Friday, they perforce did likewise, and partook largely of sea-food, which the Jewish housewife learned to prepare to perfection. The use of fish on Friday became a custom with them, and, like other ingrained customs, was kept up when the moving cause had long passed away."

THE Calcutta correspondent of *The British Weekly* says of Dr. Fairbairn's lectures in India on the Haskell Foundation: "He reached the climax of his influence in the last two lectures, when Jesus was introduced. A hush, unwonted in an audience, four fifths of which was native, fell on all. Prominent among the men upon the platform was Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, the leader of the Hindu Reformation Society. A special reception was afterward given at this society, known as the Brahmo-Somaj, at which Dr. Fairbairn was subjected to a course of catechetical inquiry. The attendances at the lectures were much larger than two years ago."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADA.

THE press which represents the opinion of "Our Lady of the Snows" waxes somewhat petulant when discussing the negotiations pending between the United States and Canada. There is a feeling that we will get the best of the bargain, must get the best because Great Britain needs our help; and the Canadian papers anticipate a torrent of jingoistic editorials in our own journals as soon as Canada

and the United States have come to terms. A little light fencing is indulged in which would lead the unsophisticated beholder to think that many Canadians would just as lief break off all commercial intercourse with us.

The Halifax *Herald* believes that, in the interest of the British West Indian planter, American West Indian sugar will have to be kept out of Canada. The *Toronto Telegram* objects to United States securities on a Canadian Stock Exchange. The *Toronto Week* growls because some



WILFRID'S HARD TASK.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER: "Good, kind Uncle Santa Claus is going to fill your stocking with lots of things when I blow out this electric light."

CANADA: "Yes—when you do blow out that electric light."

—The Telegram, Toronto.

schoolboys are to be sent on an excursion to Tampa. Many papers do not even wish to see the United States supplied with wood pulp from the enormous forests of Canada while saving its own diminished stock. The export of logs to be manufactured into pulp in the United States certainly meets with much opposition. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"There is a tendency to bracket free pulp with free logs, tho the two may not be completely identified. There are more formidable obstacles in the way of free logs than of free pulp, and the latter would probably have the best chance if it stood alone. Great as is the supply of pulp-wood in Canada, the enormous demand of the United States would soon tell upon it now that the native supply of that country has dwindled to a narrow span. A market for free pulp does not, on this account, offer any special temptation to Canada, and if free pulp were agreed upon, the concession should rather be viewed as an advantage to the United States than to Canada. . . . Pulp is not exactly king, as cotton once claimed to be, but it is destined to play a great part in the future, and there will come a time when it can not be used in the lavish way that it is at present. The world's supply of pulp-wood once depleted can not be reproduced with the rapidity of cotton, and in many places where it now grows it would not be reproduced at all."

Such anti-American measures as the law for excluding alien miners from British Columbia, which was modeled after American patterns, receive universal approval. "We want a free hand as against our neighbors, not an entanglement," says the *Toronto World*, referring to the pressure brought to bear by the British Government. The general impression is that Canada will have to pay for whatever advantages England may reap from the present *rapprochement* between the United States and the British empire, and the Canadians are not quite sure that the game is

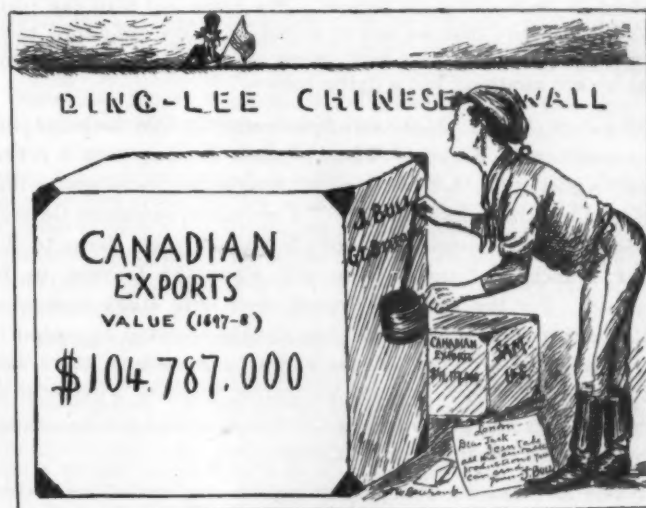
worth the candle. Referring to the open solicitation of help from the United States as expressed in the speeches of many eminent Englishmen, *Events*, Ottawa, says:

"This acknowledgment that the burden of empire is becoming too great for her broad shoulders, this unbecoming solicitation of the United States to share the task which destiny has assigned to her, is a belittling of the genius and resources of the British empire. Whatever she may have to fear from a further policy of isolation is not so evident as to convince any thoughtful man that an alliance with such an uncertain quantity as the United States is an imperative necessity. And yet this is what Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters would have us believe. Britain's self-respect must have sunk low indeed when her public men thus publish to the world that her friendship is going a-begging."

The *Montreal Star* thinks there is just as great a possibility of an extension of the British empire across the southern frontier of Canada as that the United States will get even as much as a foot of Canadian soil. "The Americans should remember that," adds the paper. The majority of Canadians probably agree with *Saturday Night*, Toronto, which discusses the problem of Anglo-American-Canadian relations very moderately, in a long article, which we condense as follows:

Canada's loyalty to the mother-country is about to be tested, and we may just as well make some dispassionate forecasts. Great Britain must have the friendship and assistance of the United States, or be seriously handicapped, if not defeated, in many of her most gigantic schemes. Slowly and cautiously Great Britain has worked toward this end. When the opportunity came she kept the European nations from interfering with the United States, and encouraged the Americans to enter into an expansionist policy which can not be carried out without the assistance of the British navy. And now Great Britain expects the United States to hold back the European nations while she settles some accounts of long standing.

Put bluntly, Great Britain is anxious that Canada shall not be a source of irritation to the United States lest the much-desired but unwritten compact between the two nations be interfered with by a quarrel between us and our neighbors. Canada, on the other hand, remembers nearly a century and a quarter of incivility and injustice. As the weaker, we have been overshadowed and often injured and insulted. Yet we would not mind letting the Yankees crow over us if we felt sure that Great Britain would understand the genuineness of our sacrifices. What we fear most



UNCLE SAM'S OUT OF IT.

SAM: "But, say, neighbor, you *can't* possibly live without my market, so what'll you give to get in?"

JACK: "My dear old boy, don't you worry about me. As to markets, allow me to observe 'you're not the only pebble on the beach!'"

—The Globe, Toronto.

is the obtuseness of the Britisher, and this comes to us with the memory of how cheerfully our interests were sacrificed when British diplomatists alone had a say in the matter.

It is almost impossible to obtain advantages from the United

States. The people there having conquered a nation which could not fight, look upon Canada as a second Cuba. Some superficial persons think if we had been independent we might have been treated with greater consideration; but the egotistical maunderings and wild boasting of the newspapers and magazines in the United States reminds us that we would not have been treated better than the poor, weak thing which was so "gloriously" whipped. Of course we know that if the United States were to tackle us, they would find a more virile opponent than was Spain. Yet there is no doubt that we are better off under British protection, and Great Britain has a right to expect some return. We must make some sacrifices. We know that the Americans love to brag, and the hardest thing to bear will be their vainglorious boastings. We can afford to be silent, as it will not pay us to become a second edition of Yankeedom. He is a poor Canadian who will not do something for the empire's sake.

WILL THE EUROPEAN NATIONS COMBINE?

"THERE is," remarks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "a slight falling-off of the anti-German sentiment in England." Such articles as a recent paper in *The Contemporary Review*, in which Emperor William is described as the "arch-enemy of England," appear less frequently, and naturalized Britons of German birth find admission for articles advocating an alliance between the two countries. But altho the possibility of a war with France is discussed, Great Britain does not yet offer any advantages to Germany. On the other hand, the French make so bold a bid for German friendship that even very skeptical Germans begin to think them sincere. Jules Lemaitre publishes in *Echo de Paris* the letter of a French officer, which runs to the following effect:

France is really in danger and we must not vacillate any longer. The brutality of the English, their war preparations, and their intention to destroy the French fleet make our country the true champion of Continental Europe. Neither Germany nor Russia can wish to see us weakened or crushed, and it depends upon us to draw them to our side. We must place the Alsace-Lorraine question absolutely in the background, and must effectively support the interests of our new allies.

And Jules Lemaitre adds to this:

"If any Germans read these lines, they are requested to appreciate their open and plain import. We come out with the truth and do not deny that we are in a bad fix. We can afford to do so all the more as we have faith in our strength. It will be found that we are anything but a dying nation."

The *Post*, Berlin, thinks this looks certainly like the beginning of a new era in Europe. The *Vossische Zeitung* says it is certainly a good thing for Europe that France begins to realize that Alsace-Lorraine is lost forever. "The country remained German while France possessed it, nobody but the French clergy to-day favor France, and no German will allow the frontier to be changed. For the rest, the French need only study history to satisfy themselves that France has always been the aggressor in her wars with Germany. As far as we are concerned, she is safe from attack." The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, a paper often quoted for its independent judgment on international questions, expresses itself in the main as follows:

While Mr. Chamberlain is holding out his invitations to Germany, Frenchmen of influence are anxious to efface the evil effects of 1870. The attitude of the German officials is somewhat amusing. Like the individual who, while bargaining for a new umbrella, points to the old one as still very good, Germany would fain have us believe that the Triple Alliance is still serviceable. Now, the Triple Alliance is very nice to look at "rolled up," but it will show a good many rents in bad weather. And Germany's position is not such that she can afford to isolate herself. Formidable as is her power, she would suffer greatly if attacked on two sides. The burly German is therefore similar to the "back-seller of means" of the matrimonial advertisement. France occu-

pies the place of the "middle-aged lady in search of a business partner, with an ultimate view to matrimony." Both advertisers are delighted to find that they are near neighbors, and there is every possibility of a union. One thing is certain: Germany is no more willing to give up Alsace-Lorraine than was the true mother to consent to the killing of the infant before King Solomon. And it may be assumed that France has begun to accept the decree of fate. She lost the game and had to pay the piper.

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, which repudiates all advances on the part of Great Britain, believes that Germany will ultimately be forced to assist the Dual Alliance. It says:

"The *Times* threatens France and Russia with the Anglo-American-German-Japanese combination. All that is nonsense. Neither the United States, nor Germany, nor Japan will lend itself for the furtherance of British plans. There is a limit to everything, even to the so-called rights of Great Britain, of which rights, moreover, the English are not the only judges. As a matter of fact, the cabinet at St. James's knows full well that France is not isolated. Germany, the United States, and Japan will not be such fools as to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Great Britain."

The *Strassburger Post* says that, despite the skepticism of Great Britain, a *rapprochement* between the French and German nations has actually begun. Berlin is full of Frenchmen. Formerly they never went there. Many of the French students in German universities pursue studies which could be with equal advantage followed in France. But they want to know Germany. The effect can not but be beneficial with regard to the relations between the two countries.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT THE CZAR REALLY SUGGESTS.

THE Czar will not ask the powers to disarm at once when the Peace Conference meets in St. Petersburg. But this does not render the acceptance of his proposals more probable, as he objects to the pet arm of nearly every nation. The new explosive bullet which Great Britain has substituted for the dum-dum, the American specialties of ram and dynamite gun, the French submarine torpedo-boat, and the German air-ship are equally denounced. The Czar will submit to discussion ten points, which are briefly summarized as follows:

1. No increase of military or naval armaments to take place for a specified time, nor an increase of the budget for such purposes.
2. Plans for the actual decrease of existing armaments to be discussed.
3. New arms and military engines, more effective than those in use at present, to be prohibited.
4. The use of destructive explosives to be limited, no balloons or similar inventions to be employed in throwing explosives.
5. The use of submarine vessels as torpedo-boats to be prohibited.
6. No more vessels to be built for ramming.
7. The Convention of Geneva to be applied in maritime warfare as well as on land.
8. Vessels used to save life after a battle at sea to be declared neutral.
9. The stipulations of the Brussels Conference to be revised in accordance with modern tactics.
10. To adopt some rules for arbitration in all cases where arbitration is possible.

The *Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"We are glad that the Czar and his advisers have thus far had the courage of their convictions.

"Our fleet has an immense preponderance in numbers, and if its supremacy were threatened at all, it would be by the invention of some new engine of warfare, whether dynamite guns, submerged torpedo-boats, or any other contrivance of high destructive power, which threw the modern battle-ship out of date, or reduced its effectiveness in relation to its rivals. . . . If Russia remains free to build her railway, we remain free to establish and

fortify new coaling-stations or new naval arsenals. We should get, moreover, a guaranty that our present naval supremacy, which according to all authorities we can hardly expect to improve, would not be disturbed within the period of the *status quo*. On the balance, as it seems to us, the lion's share of advantage is likely to be so substantial that the European lambs are likely to be somewhat jealous of lying down with him."

But the jingo organs in Great Britain are not disposed to regard even so moderate a program as that set forth by Russia as acceptable. "We will agree to the *status quo* provided the proper view (*i.e.*, our view) is taken of our sphere of influence. The French papers say that Great Britain is in no mood to keep the peace. The *Liberté*, Paris, says:

"It was ever thus. In theory your Englishman is nothing if not peaceful, unselfish, humanitarian. In practise he furnishes such examples as the butchery of Omdurman, his refusal to arbitrate, his demands for everything in sight. Great Britain is firmly convinced that France is too busy with her own affairs to resist even the most outrageous of British demands. Hence Great Britain will not at present consent to arbitration."

Indirectly the Czar's circular has assisted in passing the latest naval and military budget in the German Reichstag. The Socialists, who have demanded for years what the Czar now proposes, denounced the Russian scheme in no measured terms, and the Reichstag was treated to a speech by the Minister of War which resulted in large majorities for all demands of the Government. General v. Gosler said:

"'Anything to harass the authorities,' is the motto of the Socialists, but they sometimes overreach themselves. I have read in the Socialist papers that the Czar's manifesto is designed to confuse people and to bring about a period of great slaughter. Bebel, at Stuttgart, declared that arbitration is impracticable. Liebknecht describes the Czar's proposal as 'a farce or a trick.' It is not easy to see how, under these circumstances, the Socialists can blame us if we intend to keep our powder dry. Their own opinions are in our favor."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPANISH OFFICERS ON THE LATE WAR.

ACCOUNTS published by Spanish officers prove conclusively that the correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* was right when he wrote home from Spain: "The Spanish secretary of the navy is only bluffing. There is no navy." Admiral Cervera, in a series of letters published in the *Epoca*, Madrid, describes the Spanish naval forces in the main as follows:

In tonnage the Spanish fleet was less than half that of the United States; in artillery it was still more inferior. But this need not have rendered the struggle hopeless if the ships had been in good condition. Nothing was done to make them so, despite the protestations of naval officers of all ranks as long ago as two years before the actual outbreak of hostilities. The *Cristobal Colon* had not received her armament, but she was sent to certain destruction. The ammunition was bad on all the ships. The *Viscaya* needed repairs badly, her keel was damaged, and she steamed three to four knots less than she should have done, hampering the movements of the whole fleet, and using up her coal with alarming celerity. The *Alfonso XII.*, the *Filipinos*, the *Carlos V.* were useless hulks. The system of artillery used on the *Viscaya*, *Oquendo*, and *Maria Teresa* had been condemned as useless long before the war; there were no charts of the American seas, and the provisions were insufficient.

All this the Spanish officers knew long before the war. "No wonder that Cervera hesitated to sail for the West Indies," says the *Epoca*, "and no wonder that he ended his last despatch in European waters thus: 'There can be no doubt of the result. May God help us. Farewell forever!'" Nor were the officers of the army in Cuba less aware of the hopelessness of the struggle. Captain Muller, who, despite his German name and extraction, is a good Spaniard, writes to the following effect in his book on the Spanish-American War:

When Cervera entered Santiago we knew him to be doomed. But we could do nothing but prepare to die. There were no provisions in the city, and the 3,000 men which came from Holguin under General Escario only helped to diminish our stock. Every one was aware of the fact that Cervera's ships, when they left Santiago, were defenseless. But neither the men nor the officers could bear the thought of being stigmatized as cowards, and they were determined to prevent at all hazards the capture of the ships.

It must be admitted that the American land forces showed conspicuous bravery in their attacks upon the Spanish lines. They were much superior in numbers, but their rifles were less effective. The fighting at El Caney was a very bloody and bitterly contested affair. Out of 520 men of the Spanish Twenty-ninth, only 80 remained after the battle. The American soldiers appreciated the bravery of the Spaniards, and treated the wounded well, giving special attention to the brave Twenty-ninth. On the whole, it may be said that the American army was not seeking our blood, but the jingoes in the United States and the American Government were.

The officer admits that the condition of Cuba in the beginning of 1898 was such that the intervention of the United States may be excused, tho not justified.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DOUKHOBORS.

IN nearly every European country sects are to be found to whom the special privilege of immunity from military service is granted, such as the English Quakers and the German Mennonites. But most governments nowadays refuse to extend such privileges to a new organization, especially if its members are numerous. Hence the Doukhobors, a Russian sect attempting to revive early Christianity as pictured in the New Testament, are forced to leave their country, and Canada will be their new home. On the whole, the Doukhobors are a valuable acquisition, being good workers, punctual taxpayers, and little given to litigation. But they are likely to preserve for a long time their own language and customs.

The Free Press, Ottawa, says:

"Canada was for some time not certain of obtaining those splendid settlers, the Doukhobors. The Eastern States wanted them badly. And now not only is the Northwest, like Oliver Twist, asking for 'more,' but old Quebec is casting sheep's eyes toward the Caucasus and alluding to the desirableness of some of 'the next batch' settling on some of the vast areas of land to the north of Quebec, now lying fallow for want of cultivation."

Saturday Night, Toronto, is delighted with the fact that the Doukhobors, driven from Russia because they would not do as other Russians do, "avoided the land of lynch law, trusts, and prejudice against aliens," in order to settle in "the freest land on earth"; but there are signs that Canada, too, contains a large number of people to whom alien customs are an abomination, and who will endeavor to induce the Russians to accept Christianity, humanity, and Anglo-Saxon civilization. *Saturday Night* says on this point:

"Busybodies and those fussy folks who neglect their own improvement so as to have plenty of time to reform somebody else, are already becoming concerned about the religion and morals of the Doukhobors. Already a newspaper which has no more morals than a billy-goat has said: 'A stop must at once be put to these Doukhobor marriages, which consist of nothing but shaking hands and a mutual consent to live as man and wife.' If we want to play the Russian act and begin trying to 'put a stop' to the simple practises of these devout people, we shall have a trainload of trouble on our hands. . . . They consider that they have a right to worship God without the intervention of priests and preachers, and no one but a meddler will propose forcing them to have some special functionary to officiate at their marriages or funerals. It is not the preacher who marries people; they marry themselves. . . . Under these circumstances, and remembering that these people have suffered terrible persecutions for what they considered righteousness' sake, it will be well if our sectarian propagandists would leave them alone and our prudes and busybodies refrain from at once starting an agitation to make the newcomers feel uncomfortable. I can not see any benefit that would be derived from trying to turn them into Presbyterians, Methodists,

Baptists, etc., but infinite harm would be done by a report going abroad that we had no sooner got these innocent people here than we began to interfere with their religion, or their customs, or even with their exclusiveness. Time will soon bring about all the changes which are desirable, and contact with some of the elements which are criticizing them may also bring about some changes which are undesirable."

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the *Toronto Sun*, points out that the Doukhobors undoubtedly infringed the laws of Russia, and that, in theory at least, they are just as likely to be persecuted in Canada. He says:

"But there is no occasion for reviling Russia. Military service is the law of that empire, as it is of Germany, France, and other European countries; and people must either conform to the law of the country in which they live, or go elsewhere. Even in Canada, the Doukhobors, as soon as they are naturalized, will by law be included in the enrolled, tho not in the embodied militia. As Canadian citizens, they will be responsible for the maintenance of our armed force, whereas in Russia they would only have been submitting to the power of the Czar. As the world is now going, the Doukhobors will have to fly beyond the bounds of creation if they wish to get entirely rid of war."

On the whole, the Russians have made a very favorable impression, even upon people disposed to be prejudiced against them. The *St. John Sun*, which opposed them at first, says:

"The faces of both sexes, old and young, are intelligent and keen. No fault can possibly be found with their habits. They are a godly people, and live up to the rule that cleanliness is next to godliness. The condition of the *Huron* when she reached this side of the Atlantic, after a voyage of over 5,000 miles, with a passenger list of 2,000, who had lived on board about a month, was all the reply that was necessary for the refutation of the charge that these people were not a desirable lot of settlers. The ship's deck was clean enough to eat a meal from. When the authorities at Halifax boarded the steamer their first remark was, 'Why, how clean the ship is!' It was the same in *St. John*, and the remark about the ship can truthfully be applied to the people who came out on her."

SOME RESULTS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VOYAGE TO PALESTINE.

THE German Emperor was not a little disappointed with what he saw in the Holy Land. With regard to the continual jealousies of the Christians in Palestine he spoke, in substance, as follows to the clergy of Bethlehem:

I did not wish to express my disappointment; but as others, including my court chaplain, feel as I do, I will not keep it from you. Only Christian life can impress the Mohammedans. That they do not respect the Christian name is not to be wondered at. It is the Mohammedans who have to prevent the Christians from quarreling with each other. The Mohammedan, we should remember, is a very zealous and very religious man. Preaching will avail nothing with him; we must show him a good example. It is your task to do so, and to see that it is done by others.

Apart from this disappointment, which, as the *Heraut*, a Dutch religious paper, remarks, is only what Luther felt when he came to Rome, the German Emperor has had much pleasure. The Protestants in and out of Germany are delighted because, for the first time in the history of the world, a strictly Protestant potentate becomes the champion of all Christianity. The Catholics are pleased because he has obtained for them a bit of soil which has been refused to them before in the face of all the armaments of Europe. The Mohammedans naturally judge other people by their actions rather than their creeds, and the Emperor's liberality caused them to accept with equanimity what has never appeared before—the Cross (borne by those most inveterate enemies of Moslems, the Prussian knights) and the Half-Moon floating together over their own public buildings. The only faction in Europe really dissatisfied are the ultra-Catholics, who claim the hegemony of the Pope over all Christianity, and who have chosen Catholic France to fight their battles against Protestant Prussia—Germany. Their methods are best described in the following quotation from the *Voce della Verità*, Rome:

"Germany is to-day in a conspiracy with the United States and England against the faith of such truly Christian countries as France, Italy, Austria, and Spain. Germany leaves her Austrian and Italian allies in the lurch to ally herself with the heretics. Can not the Catholic countries see that this means their ruin? When will they learn to recognize that this unholy alliance between Protestant countries means their ruin?"

But the German Emperor's protectorate over the Christians of the East is not undisputed. The London *Spectator* declares that to Great Britain, the guardian of everything noble and good, belongs the right to look after the interests of people who do not swear by the Pope; and a French correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that other nations may interfere. He says, in effect:

The German Emperor has managed to assist France and Russia in drawing nearer to each other. Thousands, tens of thousands, of Russian Orthodox Christians annually go to the Palestine. Are these to pass beneath the somber black cross of the German Empire, raised above the *Dormition de la Vierge*? Are Frenchmen, once the proudest of defenders of the faith, to allow Protestants to supplant them before the eyes of the misbelievers? The voyage of the German Emperor is really the beginning of a closer union between France and Russia.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BREAKDOWN OF BRITISH LIBERALISM.

THE helpless condition of the Liberal Party in England creates a good deal of interest on the continent of Europe. Its inability to maintain a respectable opposition while yet adhering to those principles which during the larger part of the century earned for England the reputation of justice and humanity, convinces the people of other European countries that the people of Great Britain believe themselves strong enough to dictate to the rest of the world by sheer force. On the other hand, a quick increase of the Socialist vote in England is expected, as the lower classes no longer have hopes to make themselves heard through the Liberals.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, remarks that Lord Salisbury has now practically everything his own way, especially in foreign politics. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, a Liberal paper much interested in the fate of the British Liberals, blames Mr. Chamberlain, who, it thinks, destroyed the best traditions of the party when he tempted the British public to aspire to the rule of the world. The *Nation*, Berlin, a Cobdenite Radical and a Manchesterian of the old school, thinks that is only half the story. We condense its remarks as follows:

Harcourt and Morley represent true Liberalism; they favor neither Imperialism nor Socialism, two currents which have successfully attacked Liberalism. During the third quarter of the nineteenth century Liberalism was very successful everywhere in Europe; lately it is very much on the defensive in all constitutionally governed countries, in Belgium, in Germany, in Austria, in Switzerland, in Hungary. England merely follows suit. The fact is, Liberalism is attacked on two sides. Soon after it had begun its victorious campaign against reactionary Conservatism, another element appeared upon the scene—Socialism. This robbed Liberalism of the support of the laboring masses. On the other hand, the national idea of patriotism, formerly one of the main planks in the Liberal platform, has been successfully adopted by the reactionaries. Liberalism has created many liberties which could not well be kept from the people in this age of discovery, invention, and progress, and all attempts to enslave again the people will be futile. But Liberalism is the defender of individual freedom, democracy is not, and as democracy and the governments agree that individualism must be repressed, Liberalism is on the defensive.

The Socialist vote is certainly growing in England, and as the English Socialists are not as bitterly doctrinal as their German comrades, an agreement with the extreme Radicals is possible. *Justice*, London, says:

"We are glad to know that the idea of some cooperation between active Radicals and Social-Democrats, which would not involve the compromise of our principles in any way, is still making head among the more capable and honest of the advanced political party. . . . The Socialist vote is a definite factor in politics, whether the paid wirepullers, who are kept to lie to the satisfaction of their aristocratic Whigs and Whiglings like to acknowledge it or not. What is more, . . . Socialists have quite made up their minds to prevent the Liberal Party as it exists to-day from ever taking office again. Fancy Rothschild-Rosebery, Featherstone-Asquith, and middle-aged young Grey taking control in the name of progress! A nice sort of triumvirate, truly. We'll take good care they never have a chance of ruling over us. . . . In short, we know what we want—the control of the whole industrial machinery by the people, for the people, and meanwhile to take all steps which lead to that and none other. Do the Radicals know what they want? A convention might tell us."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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- Separate Cloth Skirts, \$4 up.
- Bicycle Suits, \$4 up.
- Bicycle Skirts, \$3 up.
- Rainy-day Suits and Skirts.
- Riding Habits.
- Golf Suits.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. If, when writing to us, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, it will afford us pleasure to send you a full line of exactly what you wish. We also have special lines of black goods and fabrics for second-mourning. Write to-day for catalogue and samples; we will send them to you, free, by return mail.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Loomis transmits from Caracas a translation of a contract between the Government of Venezuela and the Italian firm of Lanzoni, Martini & Co., of Rome, providing for the working of the Guanta coal-mines, near one of the best harbors of Venezuela. The coal from this mine, adds Mr. Loomis, was recently tested by an Italian man-of-war, and, if the coal possesses good gas or steam-making qualities, the output will seriously affect the consumption of American and English coal, which at present is exclusively used in Venezuela.

Consul Goding, of Newcastle, refers to the recent visit to that city of a member of a Philadelphia firm, with the object of extending trade relations. Mr. Goding adds that his own efforts to increase the commerce between the two countries have met with some success. The people, he says, are awakening to the fact that they can purchase a better grade of goods from the United States at less price than they can purchase from England. Business men have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the consul in his attempts to bring about closer business relations between the United States and New South Wales.

Consul Brodowski sends from Solingen a translation of a clipping from the *Internationale Volks-wirt*, of Berlin (a paper considered an authority in all matters pertaining to national economy), in regard to the future of American railroad values. Since 1893, says the consul, these bonds have not enjoyed a good reputation in Germany; but public opinion has been gradually changing. The article in question, which exhaustively reviews the situation of American railways, may be considered a rehabilitation of the stock.

The attention given to the commerce of Siam is another indication of the growing interest of the French people in colonial and Oriental trade. It is there that new markets are looked for as an outlet to the constantly increasing productions of Europe. The exports from France to her various colonies and protectorates now aggregate something over \$75,000,000 annually. The imports foot up \$74,000,000 in round figures. The population of her colonies and protectorates is 52,000,000.

England still holds the supremacy in China, as well as in Siam. In 1897, 20,000 English ships entered the nineteen treaty ports of China, against 2,140 from Germany and 174 from France.

Germany's foreign trade increased from \$1,508,206,000 in 1881 to \$1,772,624,000 in 1895. Of this increase, \$140,000,000 was in trade with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and British India.

The French Bureau of Foreign Commerce has recently been informed of the necessity of greater efforts in the direction of increase of trade with Siam. The general trade of that country is rapidly growing. In 1895, it aggregated \$24,119,159. In 1897, it had augmented some \$7,000,000. The exportations in 1897 were \$16,700,000, consisting of rice, teak wood used in building ships, cattle, hides, peltry, roots, and nuts. Importations into Siam are annually increasing in importance, as the people are beginning to use

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Yours very truly,

J. G. D.—, M. D.

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more European goods. In 1895, the imports increased 9 per cent.; in 1896, 9 per cent.; and in 1897, 21 per cent. It is suggested that, as France has two advantageous bases from which to operate—Tonkin and Cochinchina—she ought to possess a large part of this trade. Yet her trade there is insignificant. Of the ships entering the port of Bangkok, 75 per cent. fly the English flag, and these ships carry 96 per cent. of the imports into and 66 per cent. of the exports from Siam. The importations from France into Siam amount to not quite \$100,000. It is true that most of the importations into Siam come in English ships, and merchandise of another origin may be credited to England. The Siamese buy chiefly shirtings, adrianoples, and tissues of cotton and silk. A little silk is imported, but entirely from Japan and China. The merchandise from France consists chiefly of common jewelry, wine, parasols, umbrellas, knickknacks, toys, and gloves.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practise almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste, and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour, and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh, and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

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PERSONALS.

LIEUT.-COL. F. W. KITCHENER, a brother of the sirdar, has been appointed governor of Khartum, which is to be rebuilt. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 as transport officer to the Kabul field force, and was present in the advance on Kabul under General Roberts. He also served with the Dongola expedition, under Sir Herbert Kitchener, in 1896.

THE fact that the Empress of Austria was traveling *incognito* when she was assassinated in Switzerland, leads the *Gaulois*, of Paris, to enumerate some of the names under which other European monarchs are in the habit of traveling *incognito*. Queen Victoria is known as the Countess of Balmoral. The Queen of Portugal calls herself on her travels *incognito* the Marchioness de Villarosa; Queen Isabelle of Spain, Countess of Toledo; the Empress Frederick, Countess of Lingen; Leopold, King of the Belgians, Count of Ravenstein; the King of Portugal, the Count of Barcellos; the Prince of Wales, the Count of Chester, tho when he traveled in America as a young man he came as Baron Renfrew. The Prince of Bulgaria uses the name of Count of Murany; the Prince Royal of Sweden that of the Count of Carlsberg; and for many years the Empress Eugénie has traveled as the Countess of Pierrefonds.

M. DESCHANEL, who was elected permanent president of the French Chamber the other day, is the ninth to hold that office since the inauguration of the Wallon constitution, March, 1876. The Palais Bourbon has claimed more presidents than the Elysée, for the republic has been in existence five years prior to 1876. The Presidents of France have been MM. Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Carnot, Casimir-Perier, and Félix Faure. The Presidents of the Chamber have been MM. Grévy, Gambetta, Brisson, Floquet, Méline, Casimir-Perier, Dupuy, Burdeau, and Deschanel. M. Brisson has occupied the President's seat the longest, from November, 1881, to March, 1885, and from December, 1894, to June, 1898, or about seven years. Next to him comes M. Floquet, from April, 1885, to April, 1888, and from October, 1889, to January, 1893, in all six years three months. M. Grévy occupied the chair about three years, from March, 1876, to February, 1879. M. Gambetta, his successor, held it until the formation of the "Grand Ministère," November, 1881—that is to say, thirty-three months. M. Méline, who replaced M. Floquet, April, 1888, remained until the end of that Chamber, about eighteen months; M. Casimir-Perier presided in the Chamber from January, 1893, to December of the same year, and from the 2d to the 27th of June, 1894. M. Burdeau only held the seat for six months after his election, and M. Dupuy about the same length of time, from December, 1893, to June, 1894.

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Current Events.

Monday, February 6.

—The Senate ratifies the Treaty of Peace with Spain by a vote of 57 to 27.

—The House passes the Census bill.

—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, hurries to Montreal.

—A statement is issued by the Filipino Junta at Hongkong that "the fighting at Manila was only an outpost skirmish, designed to influence the vote in the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty."

—The insular cabinet of Puerto Rico is dissolved by General Henry.

—Prince Alfred, grandson of Queen Victoria, dies.

—The French Parliamentary Committee rejects the Government bill providing that cases of trial revision go before the entire Court of Cassation.

—Ex-Chancellor of the German empire Count von Caprivi dies.

Tuesday, February 7.

—The sentence of General Eagan of dismissal has been commuted by the President to suspension from duty for six years without loss of pay.

—The House Committee on Naval Affairs decides to recommend the construction of twelve war-ships.

—Reports from Manila announce that the rebels are in full retreat.

—The Queen's speech is read in the House of Lords upon the convening of Parliament.

—It is reported that indorsement for a loan of \$7,000,000 is being sought by the Cuban advisory cabinet.

Wednesday, February 8.

—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

—The State Department decides to reject the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity on account of strikers killed by the sheriff's posse at Hazleton, Pa., on September 10, 1897.

—Aguinaldo asks for a cessation of hostilities and a conference.

—An American post-office is established in Havana.

—The credentials of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress, are received by the chief clerk of the House.

Thursday, February 9.

—Generals Wade, Davis and Gillespie are appointed members of a court of inquiry to investigate General Miles's charges against army beef.

—The War Investigation Commission submits its report to the President and is discharged.

—The Filipinos evacuate the village of San Roque, near Cavite, at the order of Admiral Dewey.

—The body of General Garcia arrives in Havana.

—The House of Commons rejects an amendment to the address to the throne relating to "lawlessness in the church."

Friday, February 10.

—American troops take Calococan, near Manila, inflicting heavy loss on natives.

—President and Secretary of State sign peace treaty.

—Spain announces that she will not sell the Carolines.

Saturday, February 11.

—Fighting near Manila continues. Filipinos lose heavily.

—Earthquake shocks are felt in Indiana.

—The President nominates Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—The commercial and political relations between the United States and Germany are discussed in the Reichstag by Baron von Bülow, German Foreign Minister.

Sunday, February 12.

—A Manila despatch says it is now known that the Filipino loss is fully 2,500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number, and thousands taken prisoners. All this has been achieved at the cost of 65 Americans killed and 257 wounded.

—The report of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war is made public.

—A heavy gale sweeps the British Isles, causing loss of property and life.

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Please send the stuff along by the first mail so that he will be in no danger of running out before the new lot arrives.

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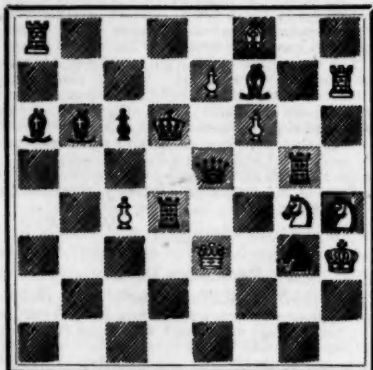
Problem 356.

BY THOMAS SPEAKMAN.

Honorable Mention, *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.

(The Chess-Editor of *The B. C. M.* speaks of this problem as "very curious" and "unusually novel.")

Black—Eight Pieces.



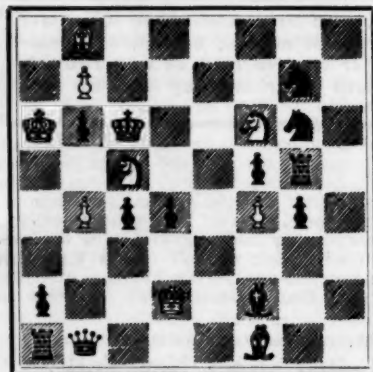
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 357.

BY H. LANDESMAN, BERLIN.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 351.

Key-move, Kt—Kt 5.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Jonnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winipeg, Man.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; the Rev. P. Read, Le Mars, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.; the Rev. H. W. Providence, Montgomery Ala.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; H. A. Fay, Madison C. H., Va.; J. A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.; C. L. Owen, Central City, Neb.; E. B. Robbins, Crary, N. D.; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; J. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule, S. D.; the Rev. A. F. Goetz, Fairbanks, Mo.; J. F. Port Perry, Ont.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.; Dr. W. E. Putnam, Whiting, Ind.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; S. P. White, Cambridge, Mass.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. H. K., Hastings College, Neb.; Natalie

Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass.; H. H. Chase and C. S. Luce, Linden, Mich.; W. H. Dickerson, Reesmill, Ind.

Comments: "Key obvious, but the composition superb"—M. W. H.; "Contains nearly all the qualities of a first-class composition"—H. W. B.; "Commendable for symmetry, lucidity, and frugality"—I. W. B.; "Good piece of work"—F. H. J.; "A very enjoyable problem"—R. M. C.; "A neat conception"—C. R. O.; "Easy, but pretty"—C. F. P.; "A beautiful composition"—A. K.; "Not difficult, but interesting"—J. G. L.; "A charming composition for the few pieces involved"—C. D. S.; "Fine two-mover"—H. N. F.; "Hardly ought to be a prize-winner"—W. H. D.

No. 352.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt x P(B 6) | 2. Q x B P ch | 3. R x B P, mate |
| 1. Q x R | 2. K x Q (must) | 3. Q x P, mate |
| 1. Q—Kt 5 | 2. P x R (must) | 3. R—B 2, mate |
| 1. Q—Kt 4 | 2. K x Q | 3. R—B 2, mate |
| 1. Kt x B | 2. Q—Kt 5 | 3. R—B 2, mate |

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. F. P., G. P., A. K., J. G. L., R. J. M., P. R.

Comments: "A beautiful piece of work marred by ugly flaws"—M. W. H.; "Strikes me as being much ado about nothing"—H. W. B.; "Original and subtle to a turn—but White is too aggressive. A forced key-move always indicates a lack of force"—I. W. B.; "Very fair work"—F. H. J.; "Doesn't impress me as altogether first-class"—R. M. C.; "Tricky and difficult"—C. F. P.; "Beautiful and difficult"—G. P.; "A fine memorial"—A. K.; "Key-move hard to find"—G. J. L.; "A fair exponent of the Jubilee; 'twas a royal good time, and the suggestive idea in the problem is, take one, and then take another"—R. J. M.

The reason that so few, comparatively, solved this problem is that R x B P was selected by many as the key-move. This is defeated by Kt—Q 5.

C. R. O. sends solution of 347, 348, 349, 350. A. J. H., M. P. M., J. F., A. K.; the Rev. W. S. Daaring, Orange, Cal.; Jean U. Fielding, Windsor, N. S.; and Dr. J. S. Rinehart, Camden, Ark., got 349. J. G. L., J. F., and Medora Darr solved 347. The Rev. E. C. H. got 348.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

FIRST GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| J. B. TROW- BRIDGE, NASHVILLE. White. | O. E. WIGGERS, BRIDGE, NASHVILLE. Black. | J. B. TROW- BRIDGE, NASHVILLE. White. | O. E. WIGGERS, BRIDGE, NASHVILLE. Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P | 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—K 2 | 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 Kt—Q 3 | 6 Q—K 2 | 6 Kt—Q 3 |
| 7 B x Kt | 7 Kt x P | 7 B x Kt | 7 Kt x P |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt—Kt 2 | 8 P x P | 8 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q 4 (a) | 9 Castles | 9 Kt—Q 4 (a) | 9 Castles |
| 10 R—Q sq | 10 Q—K sq | 10 R—Q sq | 10 Q—K sq |
| 11 Kt—Q B 3 | 11 B—B 4 (b) | 11 Kt—Q B 3 | 11 B—B 4 (b) |

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This Kt is best posted on K B 3. The text-move accomplishes nothing, for while it prevents, for the time being, the advance of the Q P, yet Black can eventually dislodge the Kt or, as he preferred, move Q—K sq, protecting the Q B P. The better move for White (a) is, probably, R—Q sq.

(b) Black has, already, the better game.

(c) An incomprehensible blunder for a correspondence game, as White has mate in two.

Janowski's Fine Play.

Janowski, the French Champion, recently played a series of games against fifteen of the strongest players of the Manhattan Chess-club, New York City, among whom are several of the best players in America. He did not lose a game; winning from Schmidt, Richardson, Isaacson, Hanham, Schroeter, Delman, Von der Werra, Bostwick, Baird, Koehler, Lipschutz, Hodges, and Hymes, and drawing with De Visser. The re-

markable thing about these game is Janowski's rapid playing. As an instance, in the game with Hymes, while the American consumed two hours and eleven minutes, the Frenchman took only fifty-five minutes to beat him.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

THIRTEENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| SHOWALTER. White. | JANOWSKY. Black. | SHOWALTER. White. | JANOWSKY. Black. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 40 K—B 2 | 40 R—R 6 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 | 41 R—Q B sq | 41 P—R 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 | 42 P—R 5 | 42 Kt—K 4 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 P x P | 43 K—K 2 | 43 P—R 5 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 P—K R 3 | 44 P—R 6 | 44 R—Kt sq |
| 6 B x Kt | 6 P—B (a) | 45 P—R 7 | 45 R—K R sq |
| 7 P—K 4 | 7 R—K Kt sq | 46 R—K R sq | 46 R—R 7 ch |
| 8 P—K Kt 3 | 8 P—R 3 | 47 K—K 3 | 47 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 9 B x P | 9 P—Q Kt 4 | 48 P—K B 4(m) | 48 R—K sq ch |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 P—Q B 4 | 49 K—B 3 | 49 R—R 6 |
| 11 Castles (b) | 11 P x P | 50 P—Kt 5 | 50 R x P ch |
| 12 Kt x P | 12 B—B 4 | 51 K—Kt 4 | 51 Kt—R sq |
| 13 Kt (Q 4)— | 13 B—Kt 2 | 52 R x P (n) | 52 Kt x R |
| | | 53 P—Kt 6 | 53 R—K R sq |
| | | 54 P—Kt 7 (o) | 54 R(B 6)—B sq |
| | | 55 K—B 5 | 55 P—R 6 |
| | | 56 K—Kt 6 | 56 P—R 7 |
| | | 57 R—Q R sq | 57 R—Q R sq |
| | | 58 P—B 5 | 58 Kt—K 4 ch |
| | | 59 K—R 6 | 59 P—Kt 5 |
| | | 60 P x R (Q) | 60 Kt—B 2 ch |
| | | 61 K—Kt 7 | 61 Kt x Q |
| | | 62 R x P | 62 R x R |
| | | 63 K x Kt | 63 R—R sq ch(s) |
| | | 64 K—Kt 7 | 64 R—R 2 ch |
| | | 65 K—Kt 6 | 65 R x P |
| | | 66 K x R | 66 P—Kt 6 |
| | | 67 P—B 6 | 67 P—Kt 7 |
| | | 68 P—B 7 | 68 P—Kt 8 (Q) ch |
| | | 69 K—Kt 7 | 69 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| | | 70 K—B 6 | 70 Q—B 7 ch |
| | | 71 K—Kt 7 | 71 Q—Kt 6 ch |
| | | 72 K—B 5 | 72 Q—B 5 ch |
| | | 73 K—Kt 7 | 73 Q—Kt 4 |
| | | 74 K—R 8 | 74 Q—B 3 ch |
| | | 75 K—Kt 8 | 75 Q—Kt 3 ch |
| | | 76 K—R sq | 76 Q—R 3 ch |
| | | 77 K—Kt 8 | 77 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| | | 78 K—R 7 | 78 K—K 2 |
| | | 79 K—R 8 | 79 K—B sq |
| | | 80 Resigns. | |

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The text play doubles the K B P and weakens the King's side, but gives Black the open K Kt file.

(b) Castles was somewhat risky, and, at least, should have been delayed. Much better was P—Q 5. If Black answers P—B 5, then P x P may be played.

(c) Q x Q ch followed eventually by K—Kt 2 and P—B 3 was likely to equalize the game. The text move in connection with Q x R P was hardly good. White evidently underrated the value of his opponent's attack.

(d) Loss of valuable time. K—Kt 2 followed eventually by P—B 3 was still in order.

(e) With the intention to continue Kt x P and P—K B 4.

(f) White has no better continuation than Kt—B 4, which, however, loses a piece, as the progress of the game shows.

(g) He could not well play R x P ch, on account of White's K—Kt sq reply. If then K x Kt, White answers P—B 3, regaining his piece.

(h) He could not play P—B 3, on account of Kt x R P; if then R—K R sq, Black answers R (Kt 4)—R 4, threatening Kt x B P with a winning game.

(i) White should have endeavored to weaken the adverse Queen's wing.

(k) Kt x P could not be played on account of R x R (B 4)—Q 4 winning the Kt.

(l) R x R followed by R—R sq, was not likely to lead to a draw. Black, by continuing P x P, P x P ch and K x P, will ultimately win the adverse Pawns and remain a Kt and a Pawn to the good.

(m) Had White played R x P then R—K sq ch would have followed. White can not answer K—Q 4 on account of R—Q 7 mate, and if he plays K—Q 3, then Kt—K 4 ch and Kt x R wins.

(n) A neat play, which, however, does not save the game, as Black's Kt x R and R—K R sq reply demonstrates.

(o) P x Kt would have been answered by K—K 2. The text move threatens P—Kt 8 (Q), and Black is obliged to play R (B 5)—B sq.

(s) Black missed a speedy and neat win. He should have moved R—K Kt 7. The game then proceeds: 64, P—B 6, P—Kt 6; 65, P—B 7, K—K 2; 66, P—Q 6 ch, K x B P; 67, P—Q 7, R—Q 7 and mates next move. Or, if 66, P—B 3 (Q) ch, K x Q; 67, P—Q 6, K—B 2; 68, P—Q 7, R—Q 7 and mate next move. The play selected wins also, but it requires more moves.

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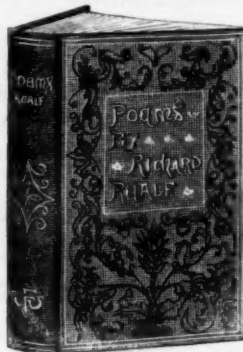
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